Two Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,157. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, WARMER.

The annual midnight bicycle race from this city to Tarrytown and Yonkers had twenty contestants. Few of them reached their destination. F. F. Goodman and W. A. Brown of the Riverside Wheelmen reached the Franklin and Mott Houses in Franklin first, and Tomlinson and Bedell of the same club reached the Getty House in Yonkers first.—Page 2.

Members of the Fidelio Club, in East Fifty-ninth Street, were much excited on New Year's Eve by a pretended police raid. The raid proved to be a joke, originated by the Entertainment Committee. The raiders and their leader were disguised so well that they were easily mistaken for Capt. Chapman and his men.—Page 8.

Many members of the Legislature were in Albany yesterday. A slate of legislative officials has been prepared which it is believed the Republican caucus will adopt next Tuesday night. Louis F. Payn yesterday said that he was confident he would be appointed Insurance Commissioner.—Page 5.

Mrs. Grace Morgan of 239 East Forty-seventh Street, John Bradenich of 320 East Seventy-first Street, and Frederick Hines, a clerk at 397 East Fourth Street, were struck by stray pistol bullets during the celebration of the advent of the new year. Neither was seriously hurt.—Page 8.

Frank S. Black was inaugurated as Governor at Albany yesterday with brief and simple ceremonies. A large crowd was present in the Assembly Chamber when the new Governor took the oath of office. Gov. Morton and Gov. Black made addresses.

In the fifth day of the intercollegiate chess tournament Columbia won both of its games, and Southard of Harvard scored his fifth consecutive victory. Harvard has a lead that cannot be overcome, and the other colleges are all tied in second place.—Page 5.

Senator John Raines has written a sarcastic letter to Senator Pavey in reply to the latter's letter urging Mr. Choate's candidacy for the United States Senate. Senator Raines concludes by inviting Senator Pavey to join him in voting for Mr. Platt.—Page 8.

It was reported yesterday that the filibusters recently landed on No Name Key by the steamer Three Friends had been taken off by the Dauntless. The report from Madrid that these filibusters had been drowned was generally discredited.—Page 5.

Paul D. Cravath addressed a letter to the Republican Club showing that its present attitude to the candidacy of Mr. Choate for the Senatorship was in strong contrast to the utterances of its President, Cornelius N. Bliss, a year ago.—Page 8.

Foreign Minister Tetuan telegraphs officially to Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, that the Government at Madrid has agreed to offer substantial reforms in the line of self-government to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The New Year's holiday was not very gay about the city. Most of the hotels gave no elaborate luncheons. Balls, parties, and other forms of entertainment were plenty. The Mayor held an informal reception at City Hall.—Page 8.

Senator Wolcott sails for England to-day with the avowed intention of investigating the attitude of European powers as to an international bimetallic conference, a bill to provide for which is now being framed here.

The Poultry and Pigeon Show in the Madison Square Garden was well attended, and enough has been realized to pay the expenses of the exhibition. Special prizes for the fine birds were awarded.—Page 5.

Mrs. Ellen J. Rawlings was fatally burned at her house, 68 West Twelfth Street, and her injuries are said to have been due, in a measure, by the loss of presence of mind of persons who saw her peril.—Page 5.

Vito Laugina of 211 York Street, Brooklyn, was found on the street near his home bleeding from several wounds. He died soon after, and seven Italians have been arrested on suspicion.—Page 5.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who sails for England to-day to assist in the defense of Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, denied that he had resigned his official position.—Page 5.

Justice Jackson O. Dykman of the Supreme Court of the Second District retired from the bench yesterday after twenty-one years' of service as a Supreme Court Justice.

At Topeka the United States Attorney General has brought suit to dissolve the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange on the ground that it has violated the anti-trust laws.

Mayor Wurster yesterday followed the custom of his predecessors and kept open house in his office in the Brooklyn City Hall for an hour. Many persons visited him.—Page 8.

Steel-billet manufacturers have a plan for a new pool, under which the smaller firms are to close down and accept dividends from those remaining in the field.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel lectured on "Providence," saying it was a persistent, continuous power, not an interposition in an emergency.—Page 8.

Officers of the National Guard in this city yesterday declined to discuss the summary removal by Gov. Morton of Gen. McLevee as Inspector General.—Page 8.

Moncure Robinson, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died on board the steamship Finance on her last outward passage from this port to Colon.—Page 5.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle gave a New Year's reception yesterday to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at Earle Cliffe.—Page 8.

Senator Brush of Brooklyn yesterday said the anti-consolidationists would not continue their fight against the Greater New York this Winter.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Church gave a fancy dress dance last night at Sherry's. The fashionable young set was well represented.—Page 5.

The new branch Post Office in the Metropolitan Life Building, in Twenty-third Street, near Madison Avenue, was opened.—Page 8.

The corporations controlled by the Draper family in Massachusetts have beeen consolidated. The capital is $5,500,000.—Page 6.

Morris Goodhart, President of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, is dangerously ill at his home, 1,148 Park Avenue.—Page 8.

The White House reception yesterday was one of the most brilliant social functions ever witnessed in Washington.—Page 8.

An excursion train carrying 100 Iowa teachers was ditched near Des Moines, but there were no fatalities.

Gov. Black yesterday reappointed Jacob Worth as County Clerk of Kings County.

Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett died in Washington Thursday night.

Justice Stephen M. Field's condition has become critical.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.
Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 7.
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Narrow Escape from Fire.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire in a three-story frame building on Main Street this morning cut off P. J. Hughes and his family, and Mr. Hughes was compelled to drop his wife and children and an old man named Peter Connelly from a window to Peter Lockhart, a friend who discovered the fire. He then dropped himself. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

SPAIN PROPOSES REFORMS

CUBA OFFERED THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS PUERTO RICO.

The Foreign Minister Telegraphs to Senor de Lome the Action of the Cortes as Approved by the Throne.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister resident here, furnishes the following copy of a telegram from the Foreign Minister, Tetuan:

"In the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen Regent, a royal decree was signed which applies to the Island of Puerto Rico the laws of reforms voted in the Cortes on the 15th of March, 1895.

"The preamble to this decree is of the greatest importance, because of the statements it contains regarding Cuba. It begins by explaining the reasons why the reforms are applied to-day, and wherefore this has not been done before. Among other paragraphs, it contains the following, which, owing to their importance, I copy in their entirety:

"'In the actual circumstances the Government considers that the proper time has arrived for giving to the world ample proof of its firm resolve to fulfill the engagements voluntarily contracted by the Nation, by implanting and carrying into effect in Puerto Rico the reform of the system of government and civil administration voted by the Cortes, and sanctioned by the Throne, and which, conveniently enlarged and extended, will be applied in due time to Cuba.

"'In unfolding the bases of the reforms with that scrupulous care which the complex nature of the case and its many and varied problems demand, the undersigned Minister has been inspired with a sense of the necessity of ample administrative decentralization, and has proceded to the utmost limit which the actual law allows, without diminution of the inherent sovereignty of the nation. At the same time, true to the solemn promise made before Parliament by its President, the Government proposes to give a more ample scope to the reforms when, as a herald of peace, the happy moment arrives for the definite application of the reforms to both the Antilles.

"'As soon as possible her Majesty's Government will hasten to apply to Cuba not only the reforms which form the groundwork of the law applied to-day to Puerto Rica, but also will extend to both provinces the reforms which have been offered with the view of conferring upon both Antilles an administrative and economic personality of a local character, which shall facilitate the complete intervention of the country in its own affairs, maintaining at the same time intact the right of sovereignty, and the conditions necessary to the maintenance of that right, as was stated in the words which her Majesty deigned to address to the Cortes by the advice of her responsible Government upon the opening of Parliament.

"'These amplified reforms can be partly put into practice by means of the power possessed by the Executive Government and partly will require the sanction of Parliament. The Government is confident that it will not encounter insuperable obstacles to its rapid action in this sense, looking to the patriotic uniformity of opinion respecting the fundamental ideas which underlie the application of the reforms.

"'Briefly, the law of reforms voted by the Cortes and sanctioned by the Crown, which is to-day to be applied to Puerto Rico, will form the foundation stone of the new régime; but an additional decree, an account of which will be given to the Cortes, will amplify to such an extent these reforms that a genuine home administration will be constituted in our Antilles, in the first instance for Cuba, but to be extended to Puerto Rico as soon and at the same time as it may be possible to apply it to the former island.'"

The dispatch is officially signed by Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Spain.

INTERVIEW WITH WEYLER.

He Expects Soon to Pacify Province of Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—A reporter of The Diario de la Marina has had an interview with Capt. Gen. Weyler in the Mata Toro camp.

Referring to the situation in the Province of Pinar del Rio, Gen. Weyler said that, speaking from the standpoint of strength and importance, the insurrection in that province had been crushed. The few insurgents remaining were obliged to hide like wolves in their caves. Fevers and smallpox had thinned the rebel ranks. His own column and those of the other Spanish commanders had overrun the base and interior of the hills and had met no rebels.

The insurgents, after the death of Maceo, were without a leader. Rivera, Maceo's successor, was unpopular among his men.

Gen. Weyler added that his statements would be confirmed after Gens. Melguizo and Arolas had completed their operations, which included the sweeping of the province from west to east. Gens. Hernandez, Velazco, Obregan, Bernal, Riuz, Fuentes, and Segura, he said, were now in the centre of the hills. Perhaps Gen. Arolas was also there. Once the Rubi Hills were fortified, a severe blow might be directed against the rebels under Ducassis.

Gen. Weyler said, in conclusion, that he would allow no houses to be built on the outskirts of the towns, for if they were constructed they would serve mostly as refuges for bandits.

RIVERA SAID TO BE ALIVE.

Cuba's Sympathizers Think the Leader Is Too Adroit for Weyler.

KEY WEST, Jan. 1.—The rumor of the death of Gen. Rius Rivera cannot be verified in any way, and it is believed to be a Spanish canard.

It is known that Weyler has been endeavoring to locate Rivera for some time, but the wily Cuban leader has led the Spanish General a merry chase over the foothills, turning at times to inflict blows which made the Spanish General wince.

Near the foothills beyond Artemisa Gen. Rivera defeated one of Weyler's detachments, so news from Cuban sources say, last Tuesday, killing and wounding 100 Spaniards, with trifling loss to himself. On Monday one of Weyler's trains was captured by Rivera, he securing an ample supply of ammunition and needed supplies of drugs and medicines. Weyler has had to erect several blockhouses on the military road in order to maintain control of it.

Firing in the suburbs at Havana is reported to-night. In Guanabacoa another dash was made by mounted insurgents late last night, and over a dozen houses fired before the Spanish garrison could drive the invaders off. Several Spanish soldiers were wounded. Three hundred wounded and sick Spanish soldiers were landed at the Havana dock to-day, many of them in a pitiful state of exhaustion and misery caused by lack of attention. Many of them lay on the dock for hours before being taken to the hospitals.

SPAIN'S PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The Government Keeps an Iron Hand Upon the Newspapers.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The semi-official newspapers defend the action of the Government in seizing the issues of the Heraldo and Imparcial upon the ground that the articles published by those papers denouncing the policy of Capt. Gen. Weyler in Cuba had a tendency to create discontent among the troops in Cuba, and to encourage American filibusters. The Government will not permit the objectionable articles to be transmitted by telegraph.

Public opinion is greatly excited over reports that the Spanish troops in Cuba are compelled to undergo extreme hardships through hunger and nakedness, and that those who are confined in the hospitals by illness or wounds are suffering from neglect and an insufficient supply of medicines. As large sums of money have been sent to Cuba from Spain for the purpose of furnishing clothing, medicines, &c., to the troops, the question is asked, Where has this money gone?

El Dia asserts that a ministerial crisis is probable as the result of a change of policy. It is rumored that the Cabinet has approved the proposal to recall Capt. Gen. Weyler, but that Premier Canovas has delayed action in the matter, giving no reasons for so doing. All of the Ministers met at the residence of Premier Canovas last evening and drank to a toast expressing hope for the speedy conclusion of peace in the disturbed colonies.

OFFERS GYPSY TO CUBA.

Showman Harris Says His Elephant Would Help the Insurgents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Gypsy, the bad man-killing elephant, is not to be killed by electricity. She has been reprieved and may be sent to Cuba to trample down the ranks of the Spaniards.

Her owner, W. H. Harris, sent a telegram to Señor Palma last evening tendering the insurgents the four-footed terror, and she is now in her cage on the Pan Handle tracks in Rockwell Street, subject to Palma's orders.

Following is the telegram sent by Mr. Harris:

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.

Señor Palma, American Representative of Cuban Insurgents, New York:

I have Gypsy, large man-killing elephant, on track, awaiting electrosecution, as she is too vicious for show purposes.

She is a trained performer and will obey any command, and I think she would be serviceable in the rough country of Cuba, where it is, I am told, difficult to manipulate field pieces.

I want to dedicate her to the cause of humanity and liberty. Will ship at your expense to any American port, and will agree to secure you animal man to go with her to Cuba.

If Hannibal found elephants useful in battle, why should not Gomez conquer with Gypsy.

W. H. HARRIS.

The Laurada Sails for Baltimore.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 1.—The former Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada, which arrived here from Messina yesterday, has sailed for Baltimore.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Miss Brown of Nashville to Marry Archibald Majoribanks.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—Some time the coming Spring an American girl will wed into one of the oldest and most aristocratic English families. The bride will be Ethel Brown, a granddaughter of ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee, who was very prominent in politics a generation ago, and the man who is to take her away is Archibald Majoribanks, a brother of Lord Tweedmouth and Lady Aberdeen.

Miss Brown lives in this city, and her lover has made frequent trips from Canada to push his suit. Last Summer they met by appointment in England, and the engagement was finally arranged. Miss Brown is young and beautiful, and is very popular here.

ANTI-TRUST LAW ACTION.

The United States Seeks to Dissolve a Live Stock Exchange.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to dissolve the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The petition was signed by Attorney General Harmon.

The petition charges that the object of the organization is to control the charges for the handling, selling, and buying of live stock at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and that its existence restrains trade, is against public policy, and is a violation of the Federal anti-trust laws.

The petition alleges that the Live Stock Exchange and the Stock Yards Company, working together and doing business in common, are operating a monopoly.

Argument on the application for a temporary injunction restraining the Exchange from continuing in business will be heard by Judge Foster, Jan. 14.

REPORTED NEWPORT SALE.

Understood Elbridge T. Gerry Has Bought the Cook Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—Rumor has it that ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New York has purchased of Henry H. Cook of New York and Lenox his villa on Bellevue Avenue, with all its surrounding 177,405 square feet of grounds. If the sale has been made, it probably was made by New York agents, local agents not having had a hand in it, and as Commodore Gerry, who, with Mrs. Gerry and their daughters and Mr. Cook, were here to-day, returned to New York at noon, the report cannot be verified here.

The Bram Jury Locked Up.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The jury which is trying Thomas M. Bram, charged with the murder of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, is locked up for the night and may render a verdict to-morrow. At 10:30 o'clock to-night it had not reached a decision.

ADMIRAL SKERRETT DEAD.

The Distinguished Naval Officer Passes Away in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, United States Navy, retired, died at his residence, in this city, at midnight last night, aged 63 years.

Rear Admiral Skerrett was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1833, and was educated there. One of his schoolmates was Lucy Webb, who afterward married Rutherford B. Hayes. He was appointed at the Naval Academy and graduated at the head of his class in 1853. In 1855 he was promoted from midshipman to be master, and soon afterward became a Lieutenant. He did service on the frigate Potomac of the home squadron until 1856. His other stations were: Sloop Falmouth, in Brazilian waters, 1859; the bark Release the same year, and sloop Saratoga, on the African coast, from 1860 to 1862. While on the latter ship he assisted in the capture of the slaver Nightingale, with 1,061 slaves on board. Lieut. Skerrett married Miss Margaret Love Taylor, the belle of Washington. It was thought she sympathized with the South, and for this reason Secretary of the Navy Welles was slow in assigning young Skerrett to work. Miss Taylor was the daughter of Capt. A. Sydney Taylor of the Marine Corps.

In 1862 young Skerrett became a Lieutenant Commander, and was made Ordnance Officer at the Washington Navy Yard. He was so anxious to be in active service that he asked to be allowed to resign and join an Ohio battery of artillery; but when Secretary Welles gave him the choice of withdrawing the resignation or of going to Fort Mifflin as a prisoner, Skerrett went back to the navy yard.

In 1863 Secretary Welles assigned him to the Shenandoah, and sent him to the West Indies to look out for rebel cruisers. He afterward joined the blockading squadron of Wilmington, and also watched for blockade runners in the Gulf of Mexico.

It was not until 1864 that he succeeded in getting into an engagement, which he had so much desired during the conflict. It was in June of that year that he successfully attacked the fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos River.

He did much to build up the apprentice system in the navy. In 1868 he took charge of the Department of Seamanship at the Naval Academy. He left the Academy in 1872, and, as Captain of the Portsmouth, made one of the most useful and conspicuous voyages in the history of the navy—an extensive surveying trip in the Pacific, whither he went via the Horn.

Twenty-seven days were passed in one of the worst storms ever encountered at the Horn, the ship drifting so far south that the officers and men suffered greatly from exposure. The only fire which could be kept was a small one in the galley, and by it bricks were heated and carried to those who were forced to remain on deck. Several of the crew were frostbitten.

Reaching the Pacific, Capt. Skerrett visited Honolulu, among other places, just at the time when the revolution of 1873 was threatening. As a result of the presence of Sherrett's ship, peace was maintained and Kalakaua was placed on the throne.

It was on this occasion that Capt. Skerrett made his celebrated entrance into the harbor of Honolulu, a place which was usually thought to require a trained pilot, and where, unaided, "Sailor Joe" took his vessel without injury, to the amazement of the other Captains assembled at the port.

He was commissioned Rear Admiral in 1894, and he voluntarily retired that year while in command of the Asiatic station. After his retirement he resided in Washington.

JUSTICE DYKMAN RETIRES.

He Has Seen Twenty-one Years' Service on the Bench.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—After twenty-one years' honorable service on the bench as a Supreme Court Justice Jackson O. Dykman to-day retired, having reached the age limit of seventy years. Justice Dykman has won the respect and esteem of the bar of the State.

Jackson Odell Dykman was born in Dykmans, Putnam County, in May, 1826. His father was John Dykman, a farmer. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Peekskill Academy, afterward teaching school in his native town. In 1847 he entered the law office of William Nelson, and three years later married Emily Trowbridge of Peekskill. Two sons, William N. Dykman of New York, and Henry Trowbridge Dykman of White Plains, were the children of this union. Both became lawyers.

Mr. Dykman was School Commissioner of Putnam County in the early sixties, and in 1866, removing from Cold Spring to White Plains, he was elected District Attorney of Westchester County. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875, and since then has been continuously on the bench. When he became a Justice of the Supreme Court he inaugurated the holding of Special Term sessions in White Plains every Saturday, when he would hear motions and short trials without juries. This was a great convenience for the Westchester County lawyers.

PROSPECTIVE BILLET POOL.

Steel Men Said to Have a Plan Which Will Astonish the Trade.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the American Bessemer Association to figure out a plan by which the defunct pool may be again placed on its feet as the dictator of prices in the iron and steel world has completed its report, which will be presented at a meeting of members to be held Monday next, probably in Pittsburg, but possibly in New York.

The report will astonish the iron and steel world, it is said. The plan is that the larger concerns will buy up the allotment of the other and smaller mills, and pay the owners to turn the keys in the doors and practically retire from the billet manufacturing business, with the exception of pocketing the dividends that they will receive from the concerns that will then make the billets for the whole country.

Convicts Will Be Idle.

SING SING, Jan. 1.—The 900 prisoners in the State Penitentiary here will not go to work as usual to-morrow. To-day all were feeling discouraged over the prospect of weary confinement, with nothing to do. Warden Sage, however, will set some at work on the proposed new clerk's office, and then stone will be prepared for his new home. Next a high wall on the Secor Road will be built for the village.

MISSION FOR BIMETALLISM

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S EXPLANATION OF HIS VISIT TO EUROPE.

A Bill Already Being Prepared for a Conference, the Fate of Which Will Largely Depend on the Senator's Investigation.

Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado arrived in New York from Washington yesterday, and will sail for Europe to-day. He is the envoy of the Republican Senatorial Caucus Committee to the bimetallists of Europe. He called on President-elect McKinley at Canton last week, and talked with him on the financial policy of the incoming Administration.

"I am going to Europe with the full knowledge and consent of Major McKinley," said Senator Wolcott to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "in the hope of promoting international bimetallism."

Senator Wolcott was averse to discussing the general aspects of his mission, and alleged that nothing would have been known of the matter until after his departure but for the correspondents at Canton, who made public the fact of his conference with Major McKinley. But he talked of the Administration policy with respect to silver, premising that he was speaking unofficially, in this way:

"It is not true that I am commissioned to act as the representative of the Administration. The only official character I acknowledge is derived from the Republican Senatorial Caucus Committee, whose envoy I am. The Republican Senators who desire to keep the promises made in the St. Louis platform want to know just what the feeling is abroad with regard to international bimetallism, and they have requested me to find out and report to them. So little is known here about the news and plans of the gentlemen in London and on the Continent who are understood to be 'international bimetallists' that the committee thought it best that I should have personal conferences with as many of them as possible.

"I am not sanguine of success," added Senator Wolcott. "When I come back I shall know more about the prospect for an international agreement."

"What is the attitude of the Administration concerning the bringing about of an international agreement?"

"The Administration is committed to international bimetallism by the St. Louis platform," said Senator Wolcott. "So far as I know, there is not a Republican in Congress, and very few out of it, who is not in favor of international bimetallism. The platform is plain on that point."

"You include Major McKinley, of course?"

"Yes, I believe Major McKinley is thoroughly in earnest in his desire to carry out every pledge of the Republican platform, including the one on international bimetallism. The country wants international bimetallism. Nine-tenths of the people are in favor of it. The Democrats in Congress will support it."

Senator Wolcott was questioned as to the probable attitude of the gold Democrats, but declined to discuss that phase of the question, or to signify what claim, in his opinion, they had upon the Republican Party for their part in the election of McKinley. Speaking of prospective legislation by the present Congress to promote international bimetallism, he said:

"A bill is being prepared by the Senate Caucus Committee which will in due course come before the caucus for discussion, amendment, and approval before it is introduced in the Senate. It is the wish of the committee to give President McKinley the opportunity to call a conference himself, or act conjointly with the executive authorities of European countries, as may appear most expedient. He will be authorized to appoint five Commissioners to an international monetary conference whenever it may be called, and a sufficient appropriation will be made to pay the salaries of these Commissioners and whatever share of the expenses of the conference may be due from the United States."

When interrogated as to the stand that would be taken on such a bill by the Populist Senators and their Democratic and Republican colleagues who favor independent free coinage by the United States, Senator Wolcott expressed the belief, based upon expressions which had come to his knowledge, that none of them would make serious opposition to it, and that many of them would vote for it.

"They have no confidence in international bimetallism," said he. "At the same time they would be willing to take bimetallism if it came that way, and I think they will be willing to let us make the attempt, especially if they believe that no results will come from it."

Senator Wolcott will go first to London, and will be governed by the knowledge secured there as to his movements on the Continent. He proposes to meet as many European friends of bimetallism as possible while away. He will return in February and submit the result of his investigations to the Senate Caucus Committee at once. The Senator expressed regret that Gen. Francis A. Walker was unable to accompany him, on account of his personal acquaintance in Europe and the reputation there of his publications, which are used in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere.

A CANAL CAPTAIN SHOT.

Serious Affray Near Buffalo Between Two Well-Known Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Edward Donahue shot Capt. Frank Pryor twice in the face this evening during a quarrel over the payment of a fire insurance premium.

One of the bullets went through Pryor's cheek and came out back of the ear, and the other shattered the jawbone, and is still in his head. The result of the wounds is uncertain.

The scene of the shooting was at a hotel between this city and Tonawanda, kept by Donahue. Pryor is part owner of several canalboats, and is well known among canalmen.

Pritchard Needs Fourteen Votes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—Prominent Republicans from all parts of the State are assembling here to participate in the Senatorial fight. The Republicans here all declare for Pritchard. The Secretary of the Republican State Committee says there are seventy-two Republicans in the Legislature, and, as eighty-six is a majority, Pritchard lacks fourteen votes. The Populists claim 60 members of the 170 composing the Legislature.

BROOKLYN'S FIGHT ENDED.

Her Legislators Will No Longer Oppose Consolidation.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Senator George W. Brush of Brooklyn was here to-day. He said the anti-consolidationists of last year will not prolong the fight against the Greater New York. He was the leader of the opponents of the union of the cities in the Senate last year.

"I consider consolidation inevitable," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "and I shall support the Charter bill. The fight was settled last year. The thing to do now is to get the best charter possible. I think the entire Brooklyn contingent which opposed the bill last year agree with me."

JUSTICE FIELD'S ILLNESS.

Callers at His Home Are Informed that His Condition Is Critical.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Justice Stephen M. Field of the United States Supreme Court is ill, and persons who called at his house to-day to extend the compliments of the season were informed that he was very feeble.

Justice and Mrs. Field announced, in yesterday's evening papers, that they would not receive callers to-day. At his advanced age, and after the serious illness he has recently suffered, any sickness is regarded as cause for concern, but those who asked about the Justice to-day obtained the impression that there was great anxiety about his case.

A GLASS EYE STOLEN.

Chicago Burglars Mistook It for a Valuable Opal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Mulligan O'Brien of 287 Michigan Avenue has lost an eye. As he does not need both his eyes for sleeping, Mr. O'Brien has been in the habit of leaving one, which was of glass, on the dresser in his bedroom before retiring. Yesterday morning, when he wanted both, the glass one was missing.

Burglars had looted the bedroom and gone down stairs. O'Brien slipped out and found a policeman in time to arrest the thieves as they came out of the house.

Among their plunder was O'Brien's missing eye, which the burglars in the dark had mistaken, so they said, for an opal of great value.

JACOB WORTH REAPPOINTED.

The First Official Act Performed by the New Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Gov. Black's first official act, after signing the commissions of the members of his staff, was to reappoint Jacob Worth as County Clerk of Kings County for one year. Gov. Morton had appointed Mr. Worth to fill a vacancy some two months ago, caused by the death of County Clerk Saffen.

The reappointment was made necessary by the Constitution, as Gov. Morton had not the power to appoint Mr. Worth for the full unexpired term of the late County Clerk.

Gov. Black did not fill any of the vacancies on his staff to-day. It was rumored he would reappoint Brig. Gen. Edward Hayes as Chief of Engineers, and that he was likely to appoint George H. Treadwell of Albany as Military Secretary. The Governor stated that he had not yet considered the appointment of a Military Secretary.

TEACHERS IN A WRECK.

An Iowa Excursion Train Ditched by the Spreading of Rails.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 1.—A passenger train on the Keokuk and Western Railroad, with 100 teachers bound for their homes after the State Teachers' Convention, was wrecked this morning twenty-five miles south of the city.

The track was new and the grade soft after heavy rains. The rails spread, and the engine, tender, and three coaches were dumped into the ditch, the baggage car and smoker being completely turned over.

One coach with about forty passengers was half turned over and the passengers had to be taken from the windows, but none were dangerously hurt. Eugene Chapman of Des Moines was cut about the face and seriously, though not fatally, hurt. Baggagemaster G. L. Sherwood had an ankle sprained, and H. T. Haines was similarly hurt.

Chattanooga's Public Assembly Hall.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 1.—At the laying of the cornerstone of the Auditorium, Chattanooga's first public assembly hall, Congressman Benton McMillin of the Fourth Tennessee District, delivered the principal address. The ceremonies were in charge of the Masons, although numerous secret societies sent delegations. The audience chamber of the new building will seat 5,000 people.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair, warmer, southerly winds.

The barometer has risen except in the lake region and the Southwest. It is highest on the New England coast, and it is also high north of Montana. There is a trough of low pressure covering the Mississippi Valley and Texas, extending from Lake Superior to Southern Texas. It is much warmer in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and decidedly colder over the Dakotas and Nebraska. Rain has prevailed throughout the central valleys and lake region, and the weather continues generally fair on the Atlantic coast. Threatening weather will continue in the central valleys and lake region, probably followed by snow in the Northwest. It will be warmer on the Atlantic coast, with partly cloudy weather Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	31	29	31
6 A. M.	29	27	29
9 A. M.	30	26	29
12 M.	29	30	32
4 P. M.	30	32	34
6 P. M.	28	33	33
9 P. M.	26	34	33
12 P. M.	24	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32½
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1896	29
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

BLACK IS NOW GOVERNOR

INAUGURATED IN THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE CROWD.

Simple Ceremonies Attending the Change of Administration — Addresses by the Outgoing and Incoming Officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Frank S. Black to-day was inaugurated Governor of New York, and Gov. Levi P. Morton became again a private citizen. The transfer of the authority of the Chief Executive of the State was simplicity itself—dignified, to fit the importance of the office, but unostentatious, to meet the wishes of the new Governor. Never before in recent years has there been such a "quiet" inauguration day.

The new Constitution of the State is in part responsible for this. Under the old Constitution, the meeting of the Legislature and the inauguration of a Governor always came the same week, and sometimes on the same day. This year the Legislature will not meet until Jan. 6, and the crowds of politicians that always meet the lawmakers did not come to the city to witness the changes in the Executive department.

Gov. Morton briefly reviewed his own administration. Gov. Black took the oath of office and delivered a short address. These were the important incidents, and they occupied little more than half an hour. An escort to the Capitol by the local National Guardsmen preceded them. The State officers, the families of the two Governors, and a throng of visitors from Troy and this city witnessed them, and following them there were two receptions, at which all who chose to do so shook hands with the Governor.

The most general comment on Gov. Black's address is that it has an unusually frank tone. The sentence that has been most commented on is that in which he says: "No intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single Executiv act." The new Governor's friends say that in this he has accurately gauged his own qualities.

In all the ceremonies to-day, the officials and the public showed a warm feeling for Gov. Morton. Applause greeted him on all sides, and in all the functions of the day he had a generous share of the attention.

The Day's Events.

The new Governor took the oath of office in the Assembly Chamber in the presence of hundreds of Republicans from all over the State. The walls of the Chamber surrounding the Speaker's rostrum had been appropriately draped for the occasion with the National and State colors with the coat of arms of the State in the center. A large platform had been provided, extending out from the Speaker's desk, accommodating the inaugural party and the State officers. The desks of the members had been removed and seats were provided for about 1,500 guests.

Gov. Black and his staff arrived on a special train from Troy at 10:35 o'clock this morning, under the escort of the Twenty-first, Twelfth, and Sixth Separate Companies of Troy, and was met at the station by the Tenth Battalion of Albany, and the Third Brigade Signal Corps. The line of march was then taken up to the Capitol in this order:

Platoon of police, Tenth Regiment Band of Albany, Tenth Battalion, Doring's Band of Troy, Twenty-first, Twelfth, and Sixth Separate Companies, and the Third Signal Corps.

The military escort, which was under the command of Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch of the Tenth Regiment, left the Gubernatorial party at the State Street entrance to the Capitol. Gov. Black and staff proceeded to the Executive Chamber and met the retiring Governor and his staff. Here Secretary of State Palmer and the Episcopal Bishop of Albany, the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, were waiting.

The inaugural party proceeded to the Assembly Chamber at 11:30 o'clock, traversing the second floor State Street corridor and ascending to the third floor by the grand western staircase, which brought them to the rear entrance of the Speaker's desk.

The Procession.

The inaugural procession, with Secretary of State Palmer and Bishop Doane leading, proceeded from the Executive Chamber in twos, in this order:

LEFT.	RIGHT.
Gov. Black,	Gov. Morton,
Private Secretary Griffith,	Private Secretary Cole,
Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.	Gen. McAlpin,
	Military Secretary Marvin.

AIDES.

LEFT.	RIGHT.
Capt. Satterlee,	Col. Rogers,
Col. Myer,	Col. James,
Col. Moore,	Col. Astor,
Col. Sackett,	Col. Agnew,
Col. Doyle,	Col. Turner,
Col. Britton,	Col. Ham,
Chief of Ordnance Flagler,	Surgeon General Terry,
Commissary General of Subsistence Noyes,	Chief of Engineers Hayes,
Inspector Gen. Hoffman.	General Inspector of Rifle Practice Whitlock.
General Inspector of Rifle Practice Kirby,	Paymaster General Varnum,
J. A. G. Kneeland,	J. A. G. Wallace,
Paymaster General Healey,	Chief of Artillery Carroll,
Quartermaster General Hughes.	Quartermaster General Wiley.

Returning after the inaugural, those on the left took the right, and vice versa.

The party was enthusiastically greeted as the retiring and incoming Governors appeared upon the inaugural platform. Seated to the right were Mrs. Black and son Arthur, Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. John Palmer, Mrs. James A. Roberts, and Mrs. Addison B. Colvin.

On the left were the State officers and heads of departments, and the two military staffs, arrayed in their gorgeous uniforms.

Immediately in front of the platform seats were reserved for the large number of Senators and Assemblymen present, and a committee of fifty of Troy's most prominent citizens.

The ladies' gallery back of the Speaker's desk was reserved for the friends of the State officers and heads of departments and prominent Albany society people.

GOV. MORTON'S FAREWELL.

A Review of the Work of His Administration.

The Secretary of State presided at the inaugural ceremonies, which commenced as soon as the party had been seated.

The Right Rev. Bishop Doane led in prayer.

Gov. Morton was then introduced by Secretary of State Palmer. The Governor delivered his address to the people of the State as their retiring Chief Executive, and the manner in which his remarks were received was a testimonial of the appreciation of his auditors. He said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I take this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments to

Keep Hood's Sarsaparilla

Your blood pure, your appetite good, and your digestive organs in healthy condition at this season, and thus avoid serious illness, by taking

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, billiousness. 25 cents.

the people of the State for the many distinguished honors they have conferred upon me, and also especially for the courtesy, the uniform kindness, and the considerate forbearance which have been extended to me during my administration as Governor. As I retire again to private life I shall carry with me the most agreeable recollections of the hearty good will on which has been manifested toward me by our people. To serve such a people has been a continual pleasure, and to have enjoyed the opportunity of being their servant, even for a brief period, is an honor not soon to be forgotten.

"The simplicity of republican institutions forbids any ostentation upon an occasion like this, yet the transfer of authority incident to a change in the chief magistracy of the Empire State is an event of great importance, and it should be consummated by the observance of a ceremonial comporting with the dignity of a free and enlightened people. Hence it is peculiarly appropriate that here, in the presence of their fellow-citizens, the Chief Magistrate of yesterday and the Chief Magistrate of to-day should meet and respectively transfer and receive the authority and power of a great office.

"These ceremonies illustrate the maxim that 'the King never dies,' for one Chief Magistrate lays down authority and his successor takes it up, while the machinery of the Government moves on noiselessly, without friction or disturbance. It is the glory of constitutional government that the State does not fall into anarchy upon a change of public officers. The laws are executed and obeyed with the same authority and acquiesence as if the same person continued to administer the government. Men change, but systems continue.

"We have come to the close of another administration, the first under the new Constitution, and we find our State in a condition of prosperity, still moving forward in its career of primacy, destined to continue as it has been so many years, 'the Empire State.'

"Pliny the younger wrote of 'the majesty of Roman peace,' but it was a peace inspired by fear and maintained by force. We enjoy a peace not less majestic, and infinitely more beneficent, for it is founded upon the intelligence and devotion of our people, maintained by their patriotism and protected by adequate Constitutional barriers and safeguards. A written Constitution, recognizing and protecting the liberty of the citizen, is the highest expression of human wisdom in the administration of social order.

The State's Constitutional Life.

"Our State has passed through three Constitutional periods, each of which was a period of evolution and development. The first Constitution of 1777 was the product of revolutionary conditions, adopted during an armed conflict for independence, when government was in a transition state, and when its framers were more interested in the preservation of existing institutions and in dissolving their relations with the parent Government than in framing and putting into operation mere theories of administration; hence that Constitution continued Colonial conditions, and in many respects the transition from Colonial to State government was merely formal and almost imperceptible. It was soon discovered that this Constitution was inadequate for the wants of a people destined to supremacy in State affairs, and that they could not under its limitations accomplish the highest results.

"In 1822 the people adopted a new Constitution, broader in its scope, more elastic in its provisions, and more suitable for the development of free government. This was the fundamental law for nearly a quarter of a century, but it could not well continue without embarrassing a people who felt more and more the necessity of greater freedom of action, and who were constrained by the limitation imposed upon them.

"In 1846 the third Constitution was adopted, which changed in many respects the scheme of administration prescribed by former instruments. It was thought that this Constitution was sufficiently elastic to admit the greatest growth and development, and for nearly half a century, with a few modifications, it continued to be the basis of government and administration. During this period the judicial system was reorganized; the Departments of Public Works and Prisons created; important limitations upon the power of the Legislature were prescribed, and many fragmentary attempts made to modify and perfect the fundamental law.

The Convention of 1894.

"The convention of 1894 revised the whole Constitution, modifying each branch of the Government. The Legislature was increased one-fourth in numbers and additional limitations were imposed upon its powers. The Executive branch was also changed and the judicial system received important modifications. Many changes were also made in the administrative features of Government, several statutory departments were made Constitutional, and the scope of the entire instrument was greatly broadened. This Constitution was ratified in all its parts by the people, and in most of its provisions went into operation on the first day of January, 1895. It was my high privilege to assume the duties of the office of Governor on the same day, and to begin my administration with the opening of our fourth Constitutional period. How long this period will continue no one can even conjecture, but I believe it is the almost universal opinion that we now have a Constitution ample in its scope, simple and clear in its declaration of principles, sufficiently elastic in its provisions, and adequate for all general purposes of government under present conditions; and I count it as no small honor that I have been permitted to occupy the office of Chief Magistrate of this State and to take some part in carrying into effect the mandates of the new Constitution.

"Much legislation has been required, and also many modifications of existing institutions. The changes in administration have also made it necessary to change well-established precedents and methods of transacting public business. All these things have required careful and patient attention by the Legislature, by the different administrative departments, by the courts, and by the Executive; and after two years of experience in adapting the new Constitutional provisions to the everyday affairs of State administration, we find the machinery of government running smoothly in all its parts.

"During the last two years the body of legislation has been large, and much of it very important. Municipal development, and the concentration of population and wealth in cities, required special attention at the hands of the last Constitutional Convention, and provisions were incorporated in the Constitution for the express purpose of conferring upon these municipalities a modified measure of home rule. The result of this Constitutional amendment, and the legislation consequent upon it, has been to relieve the Legislature, in some measure, from responsibility, and to impose upon the governing bodies of cities a corresponding responsibility for local legislation. I believe that the operation of this Constitutional provision has been, in the main, satisfactory, and that the opportunity for consideration of pending legislation by the people directly affected, and the publicity given to all such proceedings, tends to prevent hasty legislation, and cannot, I think, fail to be of great benefit to local administration.

Much Legislation Required.

"In a State like ours, with such a large and diversified population, with vast commercial interests, and presenting complex municipal problems, the quantity of legislation is necessarily considerable, and while this quantity would be materially reduced by the adoption of general laws, the aggregate of legislation must still continue large. Communities grow and develop in different parts of the State under quite diverse conditions, and present varying features of administration. It has been found extremely difficult to reconcile these differences and produce a general scheme of government that will fit all conditions, and, aside from municipal affairs, the commercial, business, and social interests of the State constantly present problems demanding legislative solution. These subjects have assumed great magnitude, and the legislation incident thereto is not only large, but frequently complicated and very important.

"During the last two years there has been important legislation upon nearly every branch of administrative affairs in which the people of the State are interested. Much of this was incident to the new Constitution, which modified the three great branches into which the Government is divided. It also established new departments and extended the powers of those already existing, so that important legislation was needed to put into operation the new or the modified machinery of government. There has also been much legislation of a general character, not directly relating to the Constitution. This legislation shows that the tendency of our people is toward greater development in administration and the accomplishment of a more perfect scheme of Government. Many subjects which have received legislative attention possess more than ordinary significance.

"Patriotism finds expression in statutes prohibiting the display of foreign flags upon public buildings, and requiring our own flag to be displayed on schoolhouses; providing for the erection of suitable monuments to commemorate the services of New York soldiers in the war of the rebellion; for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer, to commemorate the victory won by him, which was, perhaps, the turning point in the Revolution; providing for the acquisition of the John Brown farm; the purchase of the Saratoga Monument, and preservation of the house at Mount MacGregor, where our greatest President breathed his last.

"Reforms have also been initiated by the enactment of laws intended to improve and protect public health, by the inspection and sanitation of bakeries and tenement houses, and also for the improvement of the condition of employes in mercantile establishments.

"The cause of education has not been neglected. It has received special attention by the enactment of laws intended to effect a scheme of compulsory attendance at schools; for the education of teachers; the instruction of those intending to enter various professions, and by liberal appropriations for the maintenance of our common schools.

"Charity finds expression in the revision of the laws relating to the poor and insane; in the reorganization of the State Board of Charities, and the extension of its powers.

Liquor Legislation.

"The subject of the use and sale of intoxicants received serious and extended consideration, resulting in the enactment of two important laws, one providing for instruction relating to the effects of narcotics and stimulants, and the other a general revision of the excise laws, introducing a new scheme of taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic, intended not only to restrain within practicable limits the sale of intoxicants, but also to compel persons in this business to make a larger contribution toward public expenses incident in a great measure to the traffic itself.

"The scheme of statutory revision has been carried forward by the enactment of ten general laws, relating to taxation, real property, State charities, insanity, poor, religious corporations, domestic relations, domestic commerce, benevolent orders and membership corporations. I am informed that an almost equal number of bills for the revision of other subjects will be presented to the next Legislature, and that the scheme of revision will then be nearly complete.

"During these two years the enlargement and improvement of our internal waterways have received special consideration, not only by the Legislature, but by the people themselves, who have authorized the expenditure of $9,000,000. The very positive vote upon this proposition shows the clear determination of our people to preserve, continue, and enlarge the facilities for transportation afforded by our great canals.

The Greater New York Matter.

"Not the least of the subjects which have received legislative attention is the consolidation of the communities in this State situated about the Harbor of New York. The Greater New York, the initial bill for the incorporation of which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, will doubtless become an accomplished fact, and we shall see in one community within our borders, under one Government, an aggregation of population second only to London, the metropolis of the world. The consideration of the complex problems presented by the scheme of union now being framed by the commission created for that purpose must soon necessarily receive the careful attention of the Legislature.

"The tendency of our people to congregate in large communities is very marked, and I think that, upon a fair estimate, fully 5,000,000, or 70 per cent. of the entire population, live in cities or incorporated villages. Three cities, namely, Little Falls, Johnstown, and Watervliet, have been created during the last two years. Many villages have been organized under the general law. These smaller communities aggregate about 400, and embrace a population of more than 500,000. The need of a more satisfactory scheme of government for villages has been seriously felt, and I am informed that a new village charter has been prepared, and will be presented to the next Legislature for its consideration.

"A general scheme of village administration, sufficiently broad to admit self-government according to the varying conditions of widely-separated communities, will do much to reduce the bulk of special legislation which is now accumulating upon our statute books, and will afford very material relief to the Legislature. Owing to the fact that such a large percentage of our people are residents of these two classes of municipal corporations, municipal affairs are and must continue to be an important feature of legislation.

"The regulation of the civil service of the State is now a subject of Constitutional requirement, and, while there has been no revision of the civil service law, nor has the subject received special legislative attention, it has, nevertheless, been carefully considered by the courts, the Civil Service Commission, and the Executive, with the result that a thorough revision of the civil service rules and a reclassification of the offices of was recently effected and promulgated.

A Pioneer in Reforms.

"This brief review of recent Constitutional and statutory development shows that our people have not forgotten their motto, and they fully appreciate the responsibility imposed upon them by their geographical, commercial, and social position in the family of States. We look into the future with unwavering confidence that New York will continue to be the pioneer in great reforms, and will not cease to exercise a powerful and beneficent influence in the affairs of the Nation. To this end it behooves us to see that the broadest principles of liberty are maintained, the wisest administration achieved, and our highest aspirations fully realized.

"To be chosen Chief Magistrate of the great State of New York is a distinction which the proudest citizen may honorably covet; but while the office confers upon its incumbent a very distinguished honor, it should not be forgotten that our Constitution and laws impose upon the Executive very grave duties, and also responsibilities from which the most self-confident might reasonably shrink. Both the public and the private business committed to his care frequently present very delicate questions, requiring the most thoughtful and patient consideration.

"You have chosen as my successor a man who comes to his high station bearing the confidence, the good will, and the best wishes of our people. He enters upon the duties of his office under auspicious circumstances, and his administration will, I doubt not, be marked by wisdom and patriotism. I bespeak for Gov. Black your cordial and patriotic support.

An Impressive Occasion.

"Mr. Black, the people are assembled here to-day to witness, in simple ceremony, the transfer of the Executive power of the State of New York from my official hands to the hands of yourself as my lawful successor. There is, there can be, no more impressive illustration, either of the power or the simplicity of the beneficent governmental system under which we are privileged to live, than that which is afforded by these dignified yet unostentatious ceremonies. By an expression of the popular will, unprecedented in the history of the State, you have been chosen to exercise the powers of Chief Magistrate in a Commonwealth of seven millions of people, and to sit as the successor of Clinton, Jay, Van Buren, Marcy, Seward, Morgan, and a long line of distinguished predecessors. You will be the thirty-fifth incumbent of the office of Governor of the State, and this is the fifty-first ceremony of inauguration. The great majority which you received in the recent general election must impress upon you a gratifying sense of the fact that you are near to the mass of the people, and it also impresses upon you, if possible, a greater and more direct accountability to them. Under the Constitution you are expressly charged 'to see that the laws are faithfully executed.' The powers conferred upon you are grave and diversified in character. The office, while it is invested with high honor, is not free from anxieties and cares; if it has its rewards, it has also its burdens and its possible condemnations; if it is attractive in dignity, it is none the less beset with dangers and snares.

"But I may be permitted to congratulate you upon your accession to the office of Governor, particularly by reason of the fact that the financial and administrative affairs of the State are in a prosperous and easy condition; that you will have the support of a Legislature both houses of which will be in full accord with the will of the people; that there are in prospect no bitter contentions or controversies, no serious differences on public questions to be fought out through your administration. And, finally, it gives me pleasure to welcome you personally as my constitutionally chosen successor to the office of Governor. The people have confidence in you, and in their name, as well as in behalf of the friends of representative government, I beg to express the hope and belief that your administration will conserve the best interests of the State and bring lasting credit to yourself."

BLACK TAKES THE OATH.

Pledges His Best Efforts to the Service of the State.

At the conclusion of Gov. Morton's address, the Secretary of State administered the Constitutional oath of office to Governor-elect Black. This was the oath Gov. Black subscribed to:

"State of New York, County of Albany.

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor, according to the best of my ability.

"And I do further solemnly swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute, any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

"FRANK S. BLACK.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of January, 1897.

"JOHN PALMER,
"Secretary of State."

Gov. Black's Address.

The address which Gov. Black delivered after being introduced by the Secretary of State was brief. He said:

"Gov. Morton: The sentiments which you have uttered would be agreeable from any source, but they have an added value and significance coming from you, for many years a conspicuous public figure. In these days, when criticism has passed down into denunciation and fitness is too often measured by the power to bestow, the task of public office has become arduous and full of danger, but it is to-day your singular fortune to lay off the robes of public station with a larger share of affection and respect than is often accorded to a retiring public servant. If your official acts have not always met the people's approval, you at least have never lost the people's confidence. And no higher testimonial can be written to any man than this, that in these contentious times he stood at the spot where every conflict centred, and so commanded and disposed as never to relax his hold upon the faith of those who trusted him with power. This great measure of satisfaction and reward now belongs to you, and as you retire to enjoy it and to share the pride of its achievement with those whose close companionship will hereafter surround and sustain you, I hope you will indulge me the high privilege of adding to the general applause my own expressions of approbation, not unmixed with personal sentiment.

Duty of a Public Servant.

"Fellow citizens: A voyager leaving the first shore may depart, followed by the hopes and loud acclaim of those who fitted out his ship, but if you listen intently to the tumult and the music you may find the note of confidence left out. You must wait for that until he has returned. Perhaps you may never hear it, but if it is lacking at the beginning of the voyage let us hope to find it at the close. However meagre may be the signs of promise now, there is this which is not without hope: No Executive will this year take the oath of office under a deeper sense of responsibility than he who now assumes with diffidence the great and unaccustomed burdens which the people of this State have imposed. Your counsel in all matters relating to the welfare of the State must always be received by those who realize that the first duty of a public servant is to guard the public interest. I shall strive during my career as Governor to be faithful in the performance of that trust upon which I now enter. To be watchful of the people's welfare and to execute their will will be my earnest purpose, for in them abides the supreme command, and from them the last order must always come. And with this intention to serve you I shall associate, as far as I am able, the right of judgment and the sense of personal accountability which must always accompany the Executive station.

"No mistaken sense of power will prevent that just and careful treatment which is every citizen's due. No pride of opinion will refuse the fullest recognition and acknowledgment of any view that may tend to the public good, and no intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single executive act. For I trust that no man believes the attribute of fear is worthy to play a part in the discharge of any public duty.

Mutual Tolerance Wanted.

"This Government rests upon a foundation in which mutual tolerance is a chief support. The recognition of this adhesive power has built up on this continent a Government so unique and strong that no shock of foreign revolution or disaster has disturbed it, and even the clash and turbulence of civil war have not destroyed it. The foundations of our Government are laid secure and deep, but a structure which even war could not overthrow may yield to intolerance and distrust. There are those who believe they see those images and portents that predict a storm. There are marks which I fear point to increasing dissatisfaction and unrest. Marvelous as our growth has been, we have not passed the point where human motives still control us, and where human passions must be kept in check. History, always repeating itself in circles, will distinguish that as the most enlightened Government yet known which has so cultivated and raised its people up that they, secure in mutual honor and esteem, will dare exhibit to the world forbearance as the highest proof of courage.

"I hope there is before us a distinction greater than which no people ever strove to reach; it is that when the next circle of wars is traced upon the earth the American Nation shall stand outside the baneful ring. There is upon us all a duty to curb the unbridled speech and act whose tendency is to weaken and dissever, and to cultivate that reason and careful moderation which shall draw and hold us near together."

Two Receptions Held.

The address of Gov. Black ended the ceremonies. After the friends of the two Governors had exchanged greetings with them the inaugural party returned to the Executive Chamber, where Gov. Black, with his staff, received the public in large numbers from 1 to 2 o'clock.

Later the Governor and Mrs. Black held a public reception at the Executive Mansion from 3 until 5 o'clock which was largely attended. The guests included prominent Republicans from all over the State and many of the leading citizens of Albany. Those who assisted the Governor and Mrs. Black in receiving were Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, the State officers' wives, and the members of the Governor's staff and their wives. Gov. Morton and his family left for New York City this afternoon.

The ink well and Bible used by the Governor in taking his oath of office were presented by Secretary of State Palmer to Mrs. Black, and the pen and holder to Mr. Black's son, Arthur.

They don't agree

—your pocket-book and your wash-board. One tries to keep your money—the other wastes it. You'd better consult your pocket-book, do your washing with **Pearline**, and put the wash-board out of the house. There's no room or place for it with **Pearline** (use no soap), nor for any of its wearing-out, tiresome rubbing. You'll be doing your pocket-book a good turn, and help toward making it fatter and sleeker, if you'll do all your washing and cleaning with **Pearline**. 506

HARE AND HOUNDS RACE.

Fine Cross Country Run Promoted by Knickerbocker Club.

A hare and hounds race across country was a feature of the New Year's Day sport out of doors. The contest was promoted by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and had about forty-five starters, the leading clubs being represented. The course was about six miles long, the start and finish being at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. Benjamin Kinney of the Knickerbocker finished first, making the run in 38 minutes. William Homer of St. Bartholomew's Association and E. A. Youngel of St. George's Athletic Association came in second and third, "Hamie" Gray, another St. George runner, being fourth. The latter did the distance in 34 minutes. The hares were G. G. Hollander and J. C. Storms, the Knickerbocker cracks. The hounds beat them handily, Hollander landing in seventh place The hounds were divided in three packs—slow, intermediate, and fast.

The hares started at 10:51 A. M., the slow pack also leaving with them. Four minutes later the intermediates were sent away, and at 11 o'clock the fast runners set off. Gray was the first of the fast pack to finish. Kinney, the winner, was in the intermediate pack. Of the old-time runners H. S. Cornish, H. C. King, and "Tom" Ward finished together in 56 minutes. A. R. Tomlinson was starter and timer, and George Sands scorer.

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has neither faults of construction
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315 Broadway, New York.

MIDNIGHT BICYCLE RACE.

Twenty Riders Start from This City for Tarrytown and Yonkers.

The annual midnight race of bicycle riders from this city to Yonkers and Tarrytown, beginning when the old year was on its last legs, was an exciting adventure. Twenty nervy racing men undertook to win the first contest of the new year, but snow and ice made the roads anything but desirable for bicycle riding, and more than half of the competitors were forced to retire along the route with punctured tires or damaged wheels. Some had hard falls, but no serious accident marred the event.

F. F. Goodman and W. A. Brown finished first on a tandem at both the Franklin and Mott Houses in Tarrytown, and thus won the magnums of champagne which the proprietors always give to the winner of the race. They are well-known members of the Riverside Wheelmen's racing team.

The start was made from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, E. A. Powers, one of the Governors of the Riverside Wheelmen, giving the word to the anxious cyclists. The men were checked by "Al" Reeves, the well-known manager, and under his supervision the contest was satisfactorily conducted.

The winners arrived at the Franklin House at 1:35 yesterday morning, and five minutes later Schneider and Jungking, also Riverside men, reached the destination, the former getting second place by about ten lengths.

Tomlinson and Bedell, another Riverside tandem team, started seven minutes ahead of the pack, refusing to come back when called upon to do so, and reached the Getty House in Yonkers ten minutes in advance of the party. They had "split" the prize between them before the others arrived and denied the charge of the riders who had conformed to the rules that they had started ahead of time. However, the proprietor agreed to award another prize.

Frost of the Harlem Wheelmen reached the Mott House at 1:54, being the first after Goodman and Brown.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Year's Handicap Won by Scribe—Big Crowd Present.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Cloudy, warm weather and a track deep in mud marked New Year's Day at the race course. A big crowd of 6,000 people was present. Scribe won the one-thousand-dollar New Year's handicap.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. If, 99 pounds, (Songer,) 20 to 1, won by two lengths; Mollie B., 103, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1, second by a head; Lizzetta, 107, (Ross,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Marquise, Sauterne, R. Q. Ban, Sir John, Rob Roy II., Paskola, and Miss Rowett also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Alvin W., 101, (Walker,) 9 to 5, won by three lengths; Maxine Elliott, 102, (Hisscox,) 9 to 2, second by four lengths; Jack Hayes, 99, (Turner,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Hill Billy, Henrica, Pat Morrissey, and Prince Arthur also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a quarter. Linnette, 101 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 1, won by three lengths; Chuknut, 93, (Hluhs,) 3 to 1, second by ten lengths; Farmer Leigh, 97, (Hirsch,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:17¼. Candy, Pirate, Parp, and Proverb also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—New Year's handicap, for three-year-olds; $1,000. One mile and a sixteenth. Scribe, 105 pounds, (Turbiville,) 11 to 5, won by four lengths; Grayling, 110, (Scherrer,) 5 to 2, second by half a length; Ray H., 106, (Morse,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Elyria, Fred Craft, Glen Albyn, Parmesan, Sister Stella, and Clymene also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. High Test, 110 pounds, (Scherrer,) 1 to 2, won by a length; Pearson, 104, (Morse,) 20 to 1, second; Oldham, 86, (Dean,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Necedah, Terrault, Gluck, Incommande, Flora Ballard, and Bramble Net also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Princess Bonnie, 89 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won by half a length; Rosny, 91, (Turner,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Loyal Prince, 108, (Scott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Eleanor Mc., Laura Davis, Alto June, Nover, and Renaud also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Following is a summary of to-day's racing at Ingleside:

First Race.—Six furlongs. Libertine, 112, (Macklin), even, won by three lengths; Yankee Doodle, 109, (Doggett,) 9 to 2, second by three lengths; Lady Diamond, 107, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:16⅘. Favory, Hymn, Starling, and Hazeld also ran.

Second Race.—One mile. Perseus, 108, (Sloan,) 9 to 10, won by a nose; Peter the Second, 112, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, second by nine lengths; Earl Cochran, 104, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Therese, Adolph Spreckels, and Joe K. also ran.

Third Race.—Six furlongs, selling. Moylan, 103, (T. Murphy,) 4 to 1, won by a head; Arapahoe, 101, (H. Martin,) 13 to 5, second by a head; Patriarch, 101, (Thompson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Miss Ross, Banjo, Peril, Castanette, Miss Ruth, and Daylight also ran.

Fourth Race.—The Shreve Cup, one mile. Lucky Dog, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, coupled with Mt. Lee, won by six lengths; St. Leo, 110, (W. Martin,) second by one and a half lengths; Acquinas, 102, (Slaughter,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:43. Lobengula, Cabrillo, Mount McGregor II., Ruinart, and Captain Skedance also ran.

Fifth Race.—Seven furlongs, selling. Greyhurst, 105 pounds, (Slaughter,) 7 to 5, won by a neck; George Palmer, 105, (Jones,) 12 to 1, second by two lengths; Arrezzo, 110, (Gardner,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:31½. Rebekah, Nonchalance, Moreno, and Investigator III. also ran.

Sixth Race.—Mile and an eighth, selling. Red Glen, 106 pounds, (Wilson,) 7 to 2, won by three-quarters of a length; Little Cripple, 106, (Jones,) 3 to 1, second by eight lengths; Minnie Cee, 94, (Rector,) 150 to 1, third. Time—1:59½. Articus, Tenacity, and Foremost also ran.

Boxing at the New Polo Club.

At the Polo Athletic Club, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, to-night, there will be a twenty-round boxing bout between "Dave" Sullivan, of Ireland, and "Jimmy" Rose, of this city. The boys will weigh in at 112 pounds. "Johnny" Gorman, of the Imperial Athletic Club, and "Jack" Collier, will have a ten-round set-to, at catch weights. "Tom" Carter and Charles Baker will spar ten rounds, at 135 pounds.

Hockey at the St. Nicholas.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club and the New York Hockey Club teams will play to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, at 8:15. The game promises to be a good one, as each team will have its strongest players.

Tandem Sleighing Club Organized.

The members of the Tandem Sleighing Club met yesterday and elected the following officers: President—George B. Hulme; Vice President—John F. Baudouine; Treasurer—Harry Williams; Secretaries—Edward Koch and Aurel Batonyi.

International Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The score in the six days' international bicyce race at the close of the fifth day stood as follows: Waller, 730 miles, 11 laps; Maddox 730.9, Ashinger 730.2, Hunter 728.8, Lawson 728.6, Forster 727.1.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:27|Sun sets...4:42|Moon rises...6:43

HIGH WATER JAN. 2.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:28 A. M.	6:56 A. M.	8:43 A. M.
6:53 P. M.	7:19 P. M.	9:08 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 30
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 30
Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 26
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 26
SUNDAY, JAN. 3.		
Aurania	Liverpool	Dec. 26
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 29
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 26
Matteawan	Avonmouth	Dec. 20
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 26
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 30

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Port Phillip	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 31
Stuttgart	Bremen	Dec. 23

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 22
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 30
Manitoba	London	Dec. 24
Obdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 26

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Lady Palma	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Michigan	London	Dec. 24
Orizaba	Havana	Jan. 2
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Seminole	Jan. 2	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	Jan. 2	Hull	22 State St.
Micmac	Jan. 2	Newcastle	22 State St.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Jan. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Norte	Jan. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 25, N. R.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 6	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Yumuri	Jan. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Oldam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 9	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Jan. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 14	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 16	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Friday, Jan. 1.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Lemm, Santos, Dec. 5, Rio Janiero, Dec. 9, and Bahia Dec. 13, with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Orsino, (Br.,) Owne, Licata, Nov. 23; Palermo, Dec. 3, and Gibraltar, Dec. 11, with mdse. to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 P. M.

Ship Falls of Clyde, (Glasgow,) Anderson,) Rio Janiero, 70 days, in ballast to Gust Heye.

Ship Mowhan, (of Liverpool,) Patria, Cape Town, 55 days, in ballast to John R. Livermore.

SS Matthew Bedlington, (Br.,) Corner, Las Palmas, Dec. 18, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Mars, with cheese, barges.

Bark Grace Deering, (of Portland,) Meech, Auckland, N. Z., 93 days, with kauri gum to Arnold, Cheney & Co.; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Ilamo, Hix, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Andes, (Br.,) McKnight, Halifax, Dec. 27, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Flushing.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, Jeremie, &c.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) for Falmouth, Port Antonio, &c.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) for Jamaica.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) for Bremen.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 1—9:30 P. M.—Wind northwest, fresh breeze, cloudy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York Dec. 18 for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Graphic, (Br.,) Capt. Joules, from New York Dec. 15 for Leith, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Lumen, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholson, from New York Dec. 11 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettacourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Dec. 27.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Bahia for New York Dec. 28.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Coxen, sld. from Para for New York Dec. 28.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from London for New York Dec. 30, not Dec. 24, as previously reported.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Park, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Brass, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York Dec. 30

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

PREPARATIONS TO OBSERVE THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings to be Held by the Evangelical Alliance in This City—New Year's Day Services in Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

The Week of Prayer which is observed by most of the Protestant churches in the country will begin to-morrow. The subjects for each service are arranged by the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

In a large number of churches in New York and vicinity the programme will be strictly followed. It is as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 3—Sermons. "The Lord is good unto them that wait for Him, to the soul that seeketh Him."—Lamentations iii., 25.

Monday, Jan. 4—Humiliation and thanksgiving. Confession of personal, social, and National sins. Thanksgiving for the blessings of the year.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—The Church universal. Praise for the reality of Christian unity and for its increasing recognition. Prayer for the Holy Spirit, for a pure Gospel, for the fellowship of believers, for the fulfillment of the Church's mission.

Wednesday, Jan. 6—Nations and their rulers. Praise for the general prevalence of peace, for the happy issue of the Venezuelan dispute, for the progress of arbitration. Prayer for all in authority, for courts of justice and Legislatures, that righteousness may prevail in them; for the complete triumph of the principle of arbitration; for temperance, and all other needed reforms; for the brotherhood of men, that all sectionalism, class prejudice, and race antipathies may cease.

Thursday, Jan. 7—Foreign missions. Praise for the progress of the year, for the assurance that the will of God will yet be done in earth as it is in heaven. Prayer for a revival of the missionary spirit, for the inspiration of the Holy Spirit in the interdenominational meetings the ensuing week in the interest of foreign missions; for the relief of missionary treasuries; for missionaries, especially those exposed to peculiar perils; for Armenians, Stundists, and all who are persecuted for Christ's sake; for the conversion of the world.

Friday, Jan. 8—Home missions. Praise for increasing apprehension of the social mission of the Church; for the growth of municipal reform. Prayer for missionary societies burdened with debt; for home and city missionaries; for increased co-operation; for neglected populations, both city and rural, and for a divine urgency that shall impel to effort in their behalf.

Saturday, Jan. 9—Families and schools. Praise for families united in Christ and for the increasing number of Christian youth. Prayer for parents, children, and servants; for a more general observance of family worship; for all schools, colleges, seminaries, and universities; for Sunday schools and for religious societies for young men and women.

Sunday, Jan. 10—Sermons. "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."—Matt. xxviii., 18-20.

In this city the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Union Methodist Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway. Addresses will be made by well-known speakers each evening as follows:

Monday, Jan. 4.—"Humiliation and Thanksgiving," the Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, pastor First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, pastor Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—"The Church Universal," Prof. S. F. Upham, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, pastor First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—"Nations and Their Rulers," the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor Collegiate Reformed Church, New York.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—"Foreign Missions," the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary Methodist Missionary Society, New York, and the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary American Board, Boston.

Friday, Jan. 8.—"Home Missions," the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor The Christian Advocate, New York, and the Rev. William G. Puddefoot, Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—"Families and Schools," the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, Secretary Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, New York, and President Merrill E. Gates, Amherst College, Mass.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Closing services, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector St. George's Church, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, General Secretary Evangelical Alliance, New York.

The Ladies' Christian Union will observe the week of prayer by holding a daily meeting at 11 A. M. in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, and Mrs. Abbie Morrow will be among the speakers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 3.

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SUBJECT—Christ's Ascension. TEXT—Acts 1, 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—While He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.—Luke xxiv., 51.

For a whole year our attention will now be almost entirely confined to "The Acts of the Apostles." It is a very important book. It gives us an account of the historical planting in the world of those seeds of divine truth from which such characters as we have been considering for the last six months, grow, and by which they are developed into blossoms and fruit. These seeds were freely and carefully planted in "all that Jesus began both to do and teach," (v. 1,) personally, during His earthly ministry. Then they were guarded and tended by His Apostles, as He continued "to do and teach" through them. His personal ministry reached only to the narrow limits of the land of Palestine. His ministry, through others, reached the whole of the then known world, and by it the seed which He had planted took deep root and grew into a great tree. That ministry still continues and will continue until the heathen are given to Him for His inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession. (Psalms ii., 8.) But in it all He still continues "to do and teach," whether it be by the humblest Sunday school teacher or by the highest ecclesiastic and scholar.

Before entering upon the study of the special passage assigned for this lesson, it will be well to take a general view of the whole book of the Acts. Such a view will help us very materially to understand the progress of events as they will be brought before us in our future lessons. It will also give us a clue as to how the work of building up Christ's kingdom in the world is to be done now and hereafter, for the same principles at work in the beginning will undoubtedly continue to work until the end. They are fundamental principles.

This book is the only historical record we have of how God's kingdom was established on the earth after the ascension of His Son into heaven. It begins by setting forth the power by which this was done. It was the power of the Holy Ghost. This fact appears so prominently and so frequently in the first eleven chapters that the whole book has, not inaptly, been styled, "The Gospel of the Holy Ghost."

Wherever and whenever the Apostles preached, "the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." (v., 32; x., 44-47;; xi., 15.) The recognition of this great fact gives us the only satisfactory explanation we have of the miracle by which the little band of "an hundred and twenty" within a few months became thousands, and "walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied." (ix., 31.) Nothing but the power of God could have done this.

With the twelfth chapter, however, a marked change in the prominent thought is observed. To the end of the twentieth chapter attention is not so much fixed upon the power as upon the instrument by which that power wrought. It is by means of the Holy Scriptures. The work of the Holy Ghost is not by any means lost sight of, or ignored, but greater emphasis is now laid upon "the Word of God." As we read, the record begins to be "the Word of God grew and multiplied." (xii., 24.) At Philippi, at Thessalonica, at Berea, at Athens, and Corinth and Ephesus, Paul "reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath," (xviii., 4-24), "so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks, and many that believed came and confessed, and showed their deeds. So mightily grew the Word of God and prevailed." (xix., 10, 18, 20.) With such marvelous results attending the simple preaching of the Word, in the power of the Holy Ghost, it is not strange that the section closes with St. Paul's parting words to the Church at Ephesus, "And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the Word of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." (xx., 18-32.)

The last and smallest section of the book, beginning with the twenty-first chapter, is occupied with the personal work of the great missionary, St. Paul. It is the record of the agent.

Heretofore, he and others, filled the Holy Ghost, minister together the Word of God, but now the narrative concentrates attention upon him alone.

In the history of earthly kingdoms we read first of the men who founded them—of their birth, and growth, and character. Then of the way by which they gained their ascendency over men. Last of all we stand astonished at the power which they wield.

But it is not so with the Kingdom of God. Here God certainly does work by human agencies, but the men used to set up His Kingdom are of the very least importance. He can raise up children unto Abraham from the very stones of the ground. (Matt. viii., 9.) Thus in this record we find eleven chapters emphasize the Power—nine the Instrument—but only eight the Agent. It is not because Paul was the least active or efficient, but, as he says himself, "that no flesh should glory in His presence." (First Cor. i., 29.) Called out of darkness, filled with the Holy Ghost, he is the one pre-eminent Agent of his time, to declare the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Thus we see in this book how the great work began by which "the kingdoms of this world" are to become "the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

The Power is the Spirit of God.
The Instrument is the Word of God.
The Agent is the Man of God.

But the Man of God has no strength to wield the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, unless he is filled "full of the Holy Ghost," "endued with power from on high."

With this brief glance at the whole book, let us now look at the great event to which our lesson especially refers. It is the ascension of the Lord Jesus Christ into heaven. The incidents connected with this event are so fully and so simply told that they need no comment. The fact itself, however, demands our adoring contemplation. Upon it depended the fulfillment of Christ's promise of the Holy Ghost.

As He talked with His disciples the night before the crucifixion, He said: "Now I go My way to Him that sent Me, and none of you asketh Me, Whither goest Thou? But because I have said these things unto you, sorrow hath filled your heart. Nevertheless I tell you the truth: It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send Him unto you." (John, xvi., 5-7.) This explains the importance of the ascension. It was the formal and visible withdrawal of the Son of God from the earth, that the Holy Ghost might come.

It thus inaugurated the third grand epoch in the world's history. In the first epoch God the Father walked with man. (Gen. iii., 8.) How long after the creation this continued is not revealed. Then in the fullness of time God the Son took upon Himself the form of man. For a whole generation He lived upon the earth in fellowship with men, and then He ascended into Heaven. Then God the Holy Ghost descended to abide with His people "forever." (John xiv., 16.) Thus in every epoch—at the creation, in the redemption, and throughout the regeneration, God is always with His people. At last the grand final epoch—the judgment—will be ushered in. Then His people will always be with Him.

When we read this narrative of "The Ascension," we are very apt to look upon it as a peculiarly sudden and unexpected event. Jesus and His disciples apparently were walking together in the neighborhood of Bethany, engaged in an earnest, and, to their minds, a very important conversation, concerning the restoration of temporal power to Israel. His answer to their questions evidently puzzled and silenced them. They tried to comprehend what He had said, and as they were thinking it over, "He lifted up His hands and blessed them." (Luke xxiv., 50.) With one impulse they turned and looked up into His face, and "While they beheld, He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight." (v. 9.)

How silent and peaceful and tender it all was! There was nothing tragic in His departure, or anything of pain to touch their feelings. At one moment He was with them, and blessing them. The next a cloud had hidden Him from their sight, as it sometimes hides the noonday sun. But it did not pass away. They waited and "looked steadfastly"—"gazing up into Heaven," but the cloud was still there, and they saw Him no more. Yet they "returned to Jerusalem with great joy," (Luke xxiv., 52,) because they had the promise, "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into Heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven." (v. 11.) On this promise, with equally "great joy," the Church has rested ever since.

Sudden and silent as "The Ascension" was, the disciples had been as fully prepared for it as they were for the crucifixion and the resurrection. But they had never understood the one any more than the others. At the very beginning of His ministry Jesus had intimated to Nicodemus that it should end in just this way, "No man hath ascended up to heaven," He said, "but He that came down from heaven." (John iii., 13.) Later on He distinctly told the Jews, "I go My way, and ye shall seek Me, and shall die in your sins; whither I go ye cannot come; ye are from beneath, I am from above; ye are of this world; I am not of this world." (John viii., 21-24.) Still later, on the night before His crucifixion, when He took His disciples most fully into His confidence, Jesus said to them, "Let not your heart be troubled. I go to prepare a place for you. A little while and ye shall not see Me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see Me, because I go to the Father. I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world; again, I leave the world, and go to the Father." (John xiv., 1-2; xvi., 16, 28.) On the day of His resurrection He was seen no less than five times by as many different persons. For forty days He was again and again seen in the flesh. On every occasion He disappeared from view just as suddenly and entirely as He did on this last day of the forty. The explanation given to the very first person to whom He "showed Himself alive after His passion" (v. 3) probably covered every case: "I ascend unto My Father and your Father; and to My God and your God." (John xx., 17.) But to no one was given the slightest intimation that He would ever be seen again, except to the women returning from the sepulchre. "Go tell My brethren," He said, "that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me." (Matthew xxviii., 10.) With every other disappearance there was no promise until this last, to which we give the distinctive name of "The Ascension." For nearly two thousand years the Church has waited and looked for the fulfillment of that promise.

Now the great work of Jesus on earth was the work of redemption. He was "made under the law to redeem them that were under the law." (Gal. iv., 4, 5.) Redemption was thus the satisfying, on man's behalf, of all the demands of God's righteous law. Now this was done when He died. Then He said Himself, "It is finished." (John xix., 30.) Man's redemption was perfectly oompleted by the crucifixion. The demands of the law were then fully met, but not the forms of law.

For the full assurance of faith it must in some way be certified that the law had been satisfied by One competent to do it. Hence the resurrection. It declared, as nothing else had ever done, that Jesus was the Son of God. (Rom. i., 14.) And not only must this be done, but the great transaction must be recorded in the high court of heaven, that it might never be gainsaid. Hence the ascension. By it Jesus entered "into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us." (Heb. iv., 24.) So "we have an Advocate with the Father" (First John ii., 1,) and "He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." (Heb. vii., 25.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the connection between this course of lessons and the one just finished?

What is said about the personal ministry of Jesus, and His ministry through others?

What is the historical value of "The Acts?"

What great fact is emphasized in the first eleven chapters?

To what is attention specially directed in the next nine chapters?

With what are the last eight chapters occupied?

To what special event does this lesson refer, and what depended upon it?

What are the characteristics of the four great epochs in the world's history?

What were the circumstances attending the Ascension?

How had Jesus prepared His disciples to expect His Ascension?

How and when was redemption finished?

Why were "the Resurrection" and "the Ascension" necessary?

NEW YEAR'S DAY SERVICES.

Mass Said in Many Churches—Services in Episcopal Parishes.

New Year's Day is celebrated among the church people as the Feast of the Circumcision, but as it is a minor feast no special services were held yesterday for its celebration.

At Trinity Church there was a service at 7:30 A. M., when the Holy Communion service was conducted by the Rev. A. W. Griffin. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, led the services at 9 A. M. Later in the day the sacrament was partaken of by many worshippers. The lesson of the day which was read at the morning service was the circumcision of Christ and the figure of obedience of Christ to the temporary laws of the Jews.

Services were also held at St. Bartholomew's, at Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, the rector, the Rev. David B. Greer, officiating. There was special music by the choir.

The services at Trinity Chapel, on West Twenty-fifth Street; Church of the Transfiguration, St. Thomas's, Calvary, and St. George's, were all well attended, and special music was a feature.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, 6,000 members of the Holy Name Society attended mass. Over forty-four branches of the society were represented, and the Cathedral was crowded during the morning hours. Bishop Farley celebrated high mass. He was assisted by Father W. J. Daly, Father Joseph H. McMahon, deacon; Father Patrick Daly, subdeacon, and Father Henry T. Newey, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Father Thomas P. McLoughlin of the Church of the Transfiguration. Father McLoughlin said that the divinity of Christ was proved by His miracles, and by reason of His sacred works. The musical service was arranged by W. F. Pecher. Weigans's mass in A major was sung. The soloists were Mrs. Swan, soprano; Miss Carl Smith, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso.

The Rev. Bertrand Conway, a new Paulist priest, celebrated his first mass in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, on Ninth Avenue. He was assisted by the Rev. John J. Hughes, the Rev. Joseph McSorley and the Rev. Thomas Burke. The sermon was preached by the Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan on the "Dignity of Priesthood." The music of the Harmonized Gregorian Chant was rendered by a choir of over 100 men and boys.

Father Kearney, at the old St. Patrick's Church, on Mott Street, at mass wished each member of the parish a "Happy New Year." Mass was celebrated at 6 A. M.

High mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. William F. Gannon. The musical service was under the direction of the Rev. John B. Young.

In St. Gabriel's Church, on East Thirty-seventh Street, the Te Deum was sung and there was a sermon by Bishop Farley.

MORE REVIVAL SERVICES.

The Cooper Union Meetings to be Continued This Month.

The revival services in Cooper Union are to be continued during January. The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn will conduct the services daily and on Sundays, preach in the afternoon at the Academy of Music, and at night at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

Mr. Moody will preach in Carnegie Hall Sunday afternoons. The speakers will be assisted by Ira D. Sankey and A. H. Burke. The movement also includes the holding of evening and union services in this city and Brooklyn.

A feature will be the preaching of the Gospel in factories and shops every day. These services will be held at the noon hour. Ferdinand Schiverea, the evangelist, will attend specially to the factory work, and will also preach in Cooper Union.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The International Convention to be Held in Buffalo in October.

Oct. 13 to 17 next are the dates selected at a meeting of the Executive Committee in this city for holding the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Buffalo. The religious services are to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the mass meetings in Music Hall. Bishops officially representing the Canadian episcopates are to be present, and among the speakers are to be Canon Gore of Westminster Abbey, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England; the Very Rev. Vincent Rorison, Dean of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, one of the publishers of that name, and President of the Brotherhood Council of England. It is expected that this Convention will prove to be the largest gathering of laymen of the Anglican Communion ever held. Delegates are to come from England, Scotland, Australia, and the West Indies, and at least 2,500 will be present from American chapters. There are about 600 members of the order in this city, the President of the Local Assembly of New York being Alexander M. Hadden, of Calvary Church.

FOR MELANCTHON'S BIRTHDAY.

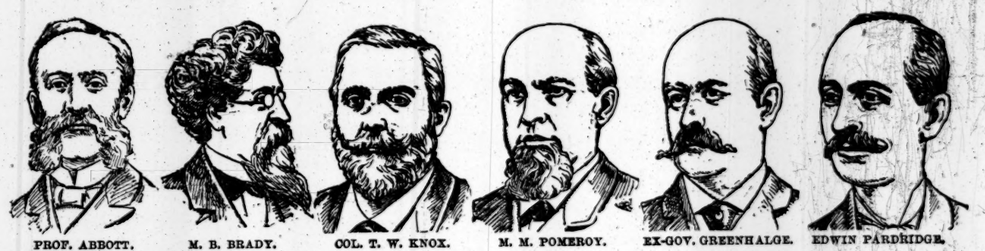
Lutherans Arrange for a Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

A meeting of prominent Lutherans held during the week made preliminary arrangements for an anniversary gathering in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 16 to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Philip Melanchthon, the "Scholar of the German Reformation." The Carnegie Hall meeting is one of a series planned to be held in various cities throughout this country. It is to consist of historical addresses, of which three are now contemplated—one each on the scholar, the churchman, and the citizen. Similar celebrations have already been arranged in Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and St. Louis.

The Luther League of America recommended, at its last National Convention, that pastors preach on Melanchthon on the Sunday nearest to the anniversary date; that these mass meetings be arranged, and the public, as well as Lutherans, be invited; and that offertories made on that day be given to educational institutions. This Luther League, although but a little more than a year old, has nearly 60,000 members. Its President is Mr. E. F. Eilert of this city, a layman, and there are State leagues in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and a few other States. The object of the league is to promote greater Church activity among young Lutherans, and to bring Lutherans in general closer together. Belonging to the National League are representatives of all of the four independent synodical bodies into which Lutherans are divided.

AMONG THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

These Prominent Men All Died of that Great Modern Curse—Bright's Disease.



PROF. ABBOTT. M. B. BRADY. COL. T. W. KNOX. M. M. POMEROY. EX-GOV. GREENHALGE. EDWIN PARDRIDGE.

The year just closed has furnished an alarming array of prominent men who have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The number includes Prof. Austin Abbott, the great jurist and author of law books; M. B. Brady, the famous photographer; Col. Thomas W. Knox, the author of the "Boy Travelers"; Mark M. Pomeroy, the well-known editor; Mr. Edwin Pardridge, the prominent Chicago merchant, and ex-Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts.

If "death loves a shining mark," it is also certain that Bright's disease finds its victims among the prominent as well as among the millions of people who are suffering with it to-day, and yet do not realize this serious fact.

There are men and women in every portion of America who feel out of sorts and who do not realize what it is that affects them. They may have peculiar pains in various parts of the body, strange lassitude, a bad taste in the mouth, pains in the back and about the loins, and a general irregularity of the system.

These things mean Bright's Disease in some one of its various stages, and no man or woman is safe who has them.

This terrible disease was once considered incurable. Eminent doctors so declared, but constant scientific and chemical experiments resulted in a discovery, which is an absolute cure for Bright's disease, even in its advanced stages. It is the one and only known remedy for this terrible complaint; its name is Warner's Safe Cure.

It is simply marvelous how many people are to-day kept in perfect health and strength through its use. It has a pleasing, soothing, and quieting effect upon the kidneys and all adjacent organs. It relieves promptly, puts the system in a condition of health, and substitutes happiness for misery. Testimonials of its great power could be furnished by the thousands, but all intelligent men and women, as well as the medical profession, know its great power and the grand work it is doing in the world.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

"Chain-Letter" Begging.

From The National Baptist.

The man who has been importuned and aggravated almost to the point of profanity by a lot of chain-letters is very likely to refuse to aid some worthy cause to which under ordinary circumstances he would give $100, or perhaps $1,000. The chain system is a device of Satan for inciting profanity and for drying up the fountains of benevolence.

Spiritual Blessings.

From The Western Recorder.

Our spiritual blessings are far more important than anything else, and if we use them right we will surely express our gratitude for them.

The Time for Choice.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

The present is a proper time, as one year passes away beyond recall and another begins, to consider seriously what our choice for the future shall be. God is waiting for our decision. No one can help us as He can; no one is willing to help us. Jesus Christ is knocking and waiting at the door of our hearts. He longs to come in with a sympathetic love beyond expression and beyond conception. It is better to die with Him enthroned in our hearts than to live without Him.

Not a Sufficient Creed.

From The Central Presbyterian.

The creed (Ian Maclaren's) is very beautiful in itself, but wholly disappointing in what it omits. There is no confession of sin, no looking to a divine Saviour, no atonement, no renewing of the Holy Ghost. The creed is that of a Unitarian, who sees no need of supernatural atonement or grace, and trusts to human ability. It is difficult to believe that Dr. Watson, bearing the name of Presbyterian, should propose this as a creed acceptable to God, however acceptable to man.

Primitive Christians Were Baptists.

C. E. Lewis in The Standard.

We do not say that the ancient Christians were called Baptists, but we do without hesitation insist that all the primitive Christians were what would now be called Baptists. The Protestant churches of course date back no further than Luther's Reformation. They came out from the Roman Church protesting against this, that, and the other of its practices—never against its claims as a whole. The Baptists were never in the Roman communion, and therefore they are not Protestant in the sense of Luther and his compeers—though in a much wider signification they have always protested against everything which is contrary to the teachings of the New Testament.

May Thwart God's Designs.

From The Connecticut Catholic.

The unlettered stranger seeks our friendly shores in order to rise from the quasi servitude of his forefather. He labors hard, rears and educates his family, and then dies. His advent has done us some good, little harm, and has proved a priceless boon to his offspring, who, had he remained in the Old World, would have continued in the traditional ignorance and poverty of their ancestors. It is a narrow and disordered philanthropy which would close our ports against the worthy ignorant. It seems like thwarting legitimate and praiseworthy ambition, and, if the earth and its fulness are the Lord's, it may amount to the thwarting of the designs of the Most High.

Figs and Thistles.

From The Ram's Horn.

The devil has never been able to make any man dissatisfied with his lot who had perfect trust in Christ.

The man of faith will not be cast down because there are some people who seem to be making the devil's service pay.

The man has a hard place who has so much religious work on hand, he never has time to pray in secret.

Every good man is a lamp which God spares from heaven for a while, to help give light to the world.

The Christian should not become discouraged because the devil is still working at his trade.

It is a step toward heaven to come under the influence of good people.

Every saloon keeper has the devil for his business partner.

Good-will to Men.

From The Jewish Messenger.

The trend of thought to-day among our Christian brethren of any culture and enlightenment is against bigotry and hatred for the greater glory of God. They are realizing that humanity is larger than any special creed, and they hail the growth of justice, not toleration, the spread of peace and kindly co-operation for the welfare of mankind.

There is progress all along the line. Shall we deny that the Jew, too, has advanced, has thrown off some of his superfluous coat-of-mail and mingles more freely with his neighbors, whatever their church may be? He recognizes the differences in the environment and adapts himself and his creed to the needs of the hour.

One touch of humanity makes the whole world kin. The practical calls of every-day life, business, travel, education, the social amenities, are enforcing a keen sense of obligation, of mutual respect and sympathy. The religion which most clearly discerns its real responsibilities and nearer duties is the religion for the times. If it preaches peace and good-will, it is in a fair way to vindicate its claims to the divine.

Allen Street Church Anniversary.

The Eighty-sixth anniversary of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Rivington, near Orchard street, will be observed by a week of special services, beginning Monday next. These will be held in the evening at 8 o'clock, except to-morrow, when services, under the direction of the Rev. H. W. Byrnes, pastor, will begin at 9:30 A. M. with a love feast, and continue at 11 A. M., with a sermon by Bishop Foss, followed by exercises at 2, 3:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. On week-day evenings there will be, Monday, a lecture by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, on "Life in London"; Tuesday, sermon by the Rev. S. H. Smith; Wednesday, address by James M. Freeman; Thursday and Friday, revival services.

The Family Altar.

From The Nashville Christian Advocate.

Family religion is a topic that is not touched upon as often as it should be in the press or in the pulpit. Nothing is more important than that our homes, which are as truly divine as is the Church, should be saturated with the mind of Christ. What are the conditions of family religion? First of all, the parents must be sincere Christians. It is not enough that one of them should have faith. A godless husband may utterly nullify all the efforts of a devout wife; and a godless wife may destroy the wholesome influence of a devout husband Co-operation is necessary, unity of heart, of hope, of aim. As a matter of course, if either husband or wife neglects or refuses to take a due share of responsibility in the premises, the other must try to carry it all. But if ever there was a case that called for special help from God, that is one.

Christ's Sympathy.

From The Northern Christian Advocate.

In Christ the divine sympathy with humanity has been shown. In Him all the innocent and trying conditions of human life have been hallowed and glorified. Christ was a child, and by His divine infancy all childhood and motherhood are blessed. He was a laborer, and in Him the workingman finds his dearest friend and supreme hope. He was a sufferer, and thereby becomes the comforter of all who are in trouble. He was tempted in every point like as we are, though without sin, and therefore is able to help and deliver all those who are tempted. He broke the power of death by Himself tasting of its bitterness. The needs of our time, its intellectual questionings, its special problems, even its doubts, have led to a wider and deeper conception of Christ's sympathy.

A Rich Man's Real Blessing.

From The Christian Nation.

But when God by His kind providence has made the world rich, He provides many avenues of work and opportunity demanding a great outlay of money. The need and the means to supply it have come together. The danger of covetousness is met with the call of the poor and the opportunity to help. And if we give freely, cheerfully, and steadily, we educate ourselves out of our natural covetousness. If we withhold, our souls grow sordid. There is still the same danger to those loving money as there was when Christ, watching the retreating form of the young man who went away sorrowing in his covetousness, said, "A rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." But if the young man had accepted the cure, he would have been rid of his covetousness. The privilege of liberal giving is God's blessing on the rich, and it is the only real blessing in being rich.

Papacy in the South.

From The Southwestern Presbyterian.

It was once feared that the Romanists, through the freedmen, would acquire a controlling position, at least in Southern politics. Intelligent colored preachers of whom we have taken pains to inquire inform us that they gain quite as much from the Papists as they lose. Then the negro has been pretty much eliminated from politics in most Southern States, and will remain thus for an indefinite period. Let us not give way to senseless panic, but keep on with our preaching of the Gospel and Sunday school work through which, as we happen to know, the membership of more than one church planted in a dense Catholic population has been sensibly increased. Let us, too, cherish the American public school system, which, if not all a Christian philanthropist could desire, is, as shown by open and underhanded Romanist hostility, through its liberalizing and enlightening influence, felt to be one of Rome's deadliest foes.

Do You Wish a "Revival"?

By the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

Can you have an outpouring of the Holy Spirit? Yes, if you seek aright, and pray aright, and work aright. God never lies. In too many churches the Spirit is grieved away, and "quenched" by duty-neglecting, world-worshipping members. "Ye do resist the Holy Ghost" is the tremendous indictment against pastor and people who are content with utter barrenness. The only hope in such a church is a baptism of fire. It must be sought, not by sending off for some human agent, or inaugurating some "taking" novelty, but by going straight to God. A few persons may bring about a new state of things by putting themselves into the right attitude to receive the looked-for and longed-for blessing. Stereotyped prayers from formal lips avail nothing. There must be a clearing out before there can be an in-filling; and a breaking down in penitence before there will be a building up in strength of faith, and holy zeal, and love for souls, and Christly living. Do you thirst for the Holy Spirit? Are you ready to work with Him? Are you willing to pay the price of a genuine revival—whatever dead limbs it may cut off or false hopes it may blow down? Then you may have it, with all the joys and immeasurable blessings that it will bring.

Usurping Church Work.

From The Watchman.

The tendency of some of the popular methods of religious work has been to minimize the Church. Much of the religious activity of Christians has been carried on outside the churches. When we deduct from the effective working force of the churches, as such, the young people who overemphasize their societies, the laborers in temperance who throw their energies into the temperance organizations, the children who are only found in the Sunday school, the women who are chiefly devoted to mission circles, the young men who labor in the Young Men's Christian Associations, and those devoted to evangelism who unite with some evangelistic association, there is very little left for the Church as such but the old men and women, or those who are indifferent to these great causes. Even revival services have often been so conducted as to obscure the place of the Church. The great evangelistic mass meetings, held in some rink or wigwam, have sometimes fostered the impression that they were accomplishing what the Churches could not or would not do. Thus it has come about that the promoters of almost every good cause have, in a manner, drawn away from the Churches those who should be working in closer identification with them. To put it in a more philosophical form, the functions of the Church have been usurped by special organisms. It is as if the hand or foot or the eye should separate themselves from the body.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Seminary will preach the sermon at the New York Preachers' Meeting on Monday.

—Miss Helen F. Clark will speak of "The Unevangelized in New York," at Monday's meeting of the New York Ministers' Conference.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton will lecture in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow night on "Henry Clay and True Americanism."

—"America's Debt to the Catholic Church," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on Sunday evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford will deliver his annual address to men in St. George's Church, on East Sixteenth Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

—The Rev. William J. Hill of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, will lead the pilgrimage to Rome and the Holy Land that leaves this city on the Werra, on Jan. 16.

—Dr. F. L. Wilkins has retired from the Secretaryship of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. Dr. E. E. Chivers has been appointed his successor, and has assumed the duties of the office.

—A new Catholic church at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street is a project of the Rev. Father Patrick W. Tandy, rector of St. Jerome's. It is expected that work will be begun in the Spring.

—The Rev. S. G. Jackson, pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Flatbush, is planning a new church near Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn. The idea is to start a Sunday school first, and from that build up a church.

—A union meeting of all the social-religious societies in the Brooklyn Diocesan Union of the Roman Catholic Church is to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday, Jan. 18. It is expected to make it the largest meeting of the kind ever held.

—A series of seven Sabbath evening lectures on "The Gospel for the Twentieth Century" will be begun to-morrow evening by the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha, in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

—Union revival services in churches in the Eastern District of Brooklyn have been arranged for during the coming week, the pastors and members of fifteen churches joining efforts in this evangelical movement. Nightly services will be held from Jan. 4 to Jan. 7, inclusive.

—In the course of lectures to teachers by the Jewish Religious School Union, the fourth, on the "Geography of Palestine," will be delivered by Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil to-morrow night. The Jordan Valley and Eastern Palestine will be described and illustrated by stereopticon views.

—The old Chinese Educational Building, in Hartford, Conn., has been purchased by the Catholics of the diocese, who will establish there a college for the preparatory work of young men desiring to enter the priesthood. The course will be for five years, and the Faculty will be made up from the clergy of the diocese.

—There is to be a conference of officers and representatives of Foreign Mission Boards and societies in this city Jan. 13. On the evening of the 15th there will be a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. Ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania is to preside, and Bishop Fowler and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs will make addresses.

—Feb. 9 is to be set apart by the Societies of the Daughters of the King on Long Island as a "quiet day" preparatory to the observance of the Lenten season. Services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, in the morning and at St. Michael's in the evening. Bishop Coleman and other clergymen will make addresses.

—Bishop Foss is to preach the sermon at the eighty-sixth anniversary exercises of the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday morning. There will be a special Sunday school service at 2 P. M., a platform service at 3:30, and preaching in the evening by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne. The anniversary services will continue throughout the week.

—The Madison Avenue Baptist Church and the Memorial Baptist Church will unite in holding Sunday evangelistic services during January. In the afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Judson will preach in the Madison Avenue Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and at night, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Sanders will preach in the Memorial Church, Washington Square South.

—The Rev. Dr. Neis and the vestry of the Church of the Epiphany (Protestant Episcopal) in Brooklyn are organizing a plan for "systematic giving" by the members of the parish through the coming year, looking in the end to wiping out the existing debt of about $40,000. The parish has grown wonderfully under Dr. Neis's rectorate, and is in such a flourishing condition that this attempt to remove this incubus of debt is undertaken.

—A series of Sunday evening sermons entitled "The Five Inquirers and the Questions They Asked," will be delivered this month by the Rev. Herbert Welch at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn. The subjects are: Jan. 10, The Divine Teacher—"Whence?" The Mystery of Birth; Jan. 17, The Potter's Clay—"Why?" The Mystery of Place; Jan. 24, The Night Visitor—"How?" The Mystery of Change; Jan. 31, The Blinded Traveler—"What?" The Mystery of Duty; and Feb. 7, The Groping Patriarch—"Whither?" The Mystery of Death. Services will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon preaches at 11 on "Socialism." Prelude: "Plattism versus Phariseeism." All seats free. Come early. Welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—10:30, Holy Communion; reception of members; full choral service with sermon. Preacher for the day, Dr. Cadman. Free concert every Saturday night. Service every night. Prof. Johnston, Organist.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Services 8 A. M. Holy communion, 11 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 12 M. Holy communion. 4 P. M. Evening prayer. New building now open. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., 20TH ST.—Sermon by Rev. Stopford W. Brooke 11 A. M. The public cordially invited. Communion at close of morning service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, NO. 424 Grand St., Corner Attorney.—Hermann Warszawiak preaches the gospel of Christ to Israelites to-day (Saturday) at 3 P. M. Services Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8. Jews and Christians cordially welcomed.

AMERICAN TE

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:29. Matinée.—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Scenes from Beau Brummell, Prince Karl, and other plays—8:30. Matinée—The Scarlet Letter.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Hamlet—8:15. Matinée—The Dancing Girl—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—A Texas Steer—8:00. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhauser—8:00. Matinée—Siegfried—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00. Matinée.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—In Gay New York—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

EIGHT PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1897.

THE GREATER NEW YORK SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The chapter of the Greater New York charter relating to the Department of Education, as it comes from the Committee on Draft, appears to be a compromise with the demands of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and yet it does not satisfy the Brooklyn members of the commission, who seem to be possessed with the idea that there is something superior in the present Brooklyn system which that borough should be allowed to retain. The fact of the matter is that the Brooklyn "system" is a bad one in itself—much worse than that of New York—while its better administration and the better management of the schools are due to a competent Superintendent who is not seriously hampered. It is certain that an administrative board of fifteen members is much more efficient for purposes of administration than one of forty-five, but the members of the Brooklyn Board undertake a kind of personal supervision of schools, each taking direct oversight of one or more, and establishing personal relations something like those of our old Boards of Trustees. It is not desirable to keep up that kind of relation, and supervision and visitation, to be useful, should be exercised by paid Superintendents who are expert in matters of education and school management, and not by Commissioners who are merely interested laymen.

The wisdom of the committee's compromise scheme is open to question, and seems to us to be justifiable, if at all, only as a means of transition from the various systems now in operation to a unified and centralized system to be attained ultimately. There is a duality of functions and a division of responsibility in it which does not strike one as calculated to produce the best results. The centralizing of authority and fixing of responsibility in a single person or a single body controllable by a majority afford the surest means of attaining efficiency.

There is in the proposed plan an ultimate responsibility of great weight imposed upon the Mayor of the enlarged city, for he would appoint the members of all the Borough School Boards, fifteen for Manhattan, fifteen for Brooklyn, and five each for the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, or forty-five in all, and the Presidents of these boards, together with four delegates chosen by that of Manhattan, three chosen by that of Brooklyn, and one by that of the Bronx Borough, would constitute the Board of Education of the Greater New York. These delegates would not necessarily be chosen from the membership of the boards, but they probably would be as a matter of fact, so that the Board of Education would be a sort of central agency of the Borough School Boards, and not a central authority over them. This seems to us to be a reversal of the proper direction of authority in an administrative system, which should have a central source and proceed thence to subordinate agencies.

The Board of Education being thus made the creature of the Borough School Boards, is vested with control of what the committee calls the "physical side of the school system," that is to say, it has charge of providing schoolhouses and supplies and directing the finances of the department. To be sure, it would have the appointment of a City Superintendent of Schools, as well as the Superintendent of School Building and the Superintendent of Supplies, but his functions would be mainly those of visitation, inquiry, and recommendation. He would have no real power over the conduct of any part of the educational system, and the Board of Education would have practically none. The real management of the schools would be under the control of the Borough Superintendents, acting under the appointment and authority of the Borough School Boards.

It is provided that the Board of Education shall upon the recommendation of the City Superintendent determine the minimum grades of certificates or licenses to teach, and the Superintendent is to examine applicants under regulations of the Board of Education and issue the certificates to qualified teachers. But even this important function of ascertaining the qualifications of teachers and certifying to their eligibility for employment in the schools, as well as their actual employment, is subject to the borough authorities, for each School Board can establish its own requirements, and the City Superintendent cannot issue a license to teach in any borough "to any person not certified by the Borough Superintendent as meeting the standard of requirements adopted by such borough."

In reality the control of educational matters and the management of schools is vested in the School Board in each borough, and these five School Boards determine the membership of the Board of Education of the whole city, which is made to exercise certain business functions subsidiary and auxiliary to the real work of affording instruction through the public schools. Whether there shall be inspection and supervision by means of District Inspectors appointed by the Mayor is made to depend upon the action of the School Boards. In fact, what is provided for is not a centralized system of education for the whole city, but an independent system for each borough, with the five loosely associated together through the Board of Education and the City Superintendent, and provided with funds and business management through a central agency of their own creation.

PROPOSED DUTY ON HARD COAL.

Since 1870 there has been no tariff duty on anthracite coal, but now the Ways and Means Committee is urged to impose one in its new bill. The appeal comes from a coal merchant in San Francisco and is approved by a representative from California. For some years past small quantities of anthracite have been imported at San Francisco, and for this reason Congress is asked to "protect" the anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania by a tax.

It must be well known that our exports of anthracite are very large, averaging more than $6,000,000 per annum for the last three years. Here are some official figures showing both the imports and the exports:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1890.....	17,248	$80,435	795,753	$3,319,720
1891.....	14,890	45,857	924,312	3,796,495
1892.....	53,781	162,019	808,277	3,419,699
1893.....	66,473	193,677	1,073,111	4,854,004
1894.....	69,987	187,599	1,436,870	6,656,590
1895.....	80,004	203,859	1,397,204	5,918,229
1896.....	149,628	345,963	1,394,381	5,717,246

It will be observed that the imports have been very small in comparison with the exports. The great volume of this export trade is a sufficient answer to any plea that our anthracite coal companies need to be protected here at home against a "flood" of anthracite from abroad. And yet a Philadelphia Republican paper says: "The subject is one which the miners of Pennsylvania should press upon the attention of their representatives in Congress."

In California the conditions are exceptional. There are no mines of anthracite on the Pacific slope. Coal of this kind must be brought across the continent by rail from Pennsylvania, or imported from some foreign land. Everybody knows that the cost of carrying coal from Pennsylvania over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast is very high, and that the consumer who buys this coal in California must pay a great price for it. Fortunately for the people of the Pacific coast, the discovery of anthracite mines in some foreign country has enabled them to obtain such fuel at a reasonable cost, and now some one demands that they shall be deprived of this advantage by a tax imposed for the "protection" of Eastern coal companies and transcontinental transportation lines.

What do consumers in California think about this? The Ways and Means Committee has heard from a coal merchant and a Congressman, who say a duty should be imposed. But it has not heard from the people in California who buy coal. Does the committee believe that they want this tax?

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Gov. MORTON'S dismissal of his Inspector General a few hours before the terms of both expired was perhaps a natural mode of showing resentment for the indiscreet and irregular conduct of that official. But obviously it was not responsive to the criticisms contained in Gen. MCLEWEE'S report. The real question is not whether the report was indiscreet, which it evidently was, or spiteful, which it apparently was, but whether it was true. That is a question to which the action of Gov. MORTON not only does not give any answer, but, so far as it goes, precludes any answer.

The people of the State are nevertheless entitled to an answer. Half a million or so is taken out of their pockets every year to be spent upon the National Guard, not to mention the additional cost of armories and the like. They have a right to know whether or not it is so spent as to bring the National Guard to the highest possible point of efficiency. It is upon the reports of the Inspector General and his subordinates that they must rely for information on this point. The regulations require of all inspecting officers that they shall "report with strict impartiality all irregularities." The Inspector General seems to have taken a special and malicious pleasure in pointing out the irregularities of the Adjutant General, but if the irregularities were in fact committed, the Commander in Chief and the public are entitled to the facts, even though they could dispense with the comments of the Inspector General. Gen. MCLEWEE is sufficiently specific. He says in his report that the regulations were violated in the dress of officers and in the diversion of a State armory to other than military uses. He unofficially adds that they were violated by the use of intoxicating liquors at the State camp.

These are serious charges, and they ought to be seriously met. It is not meeting them seriously to dismiss the officer who makes them and thereupon to regard the incident as closed. That they are brought against the Adjutant General makes them all the more serious, because it is upon the efficiency of the Adjutant General's office that the efficiency of the National Guard most largely depends. The Adjutant General is the one professional soldier, so to speak, in a body of amateur soldiers, the one salaried officer of the State militia. Possibly he should be a professional soldier, and the salary of the office would induce a field officer of the army to accept it. The only alternative to this mode of appointment is by selection from the National Guard itself by promotion of an officer whose zeal and intelligence have made it probable that he would fulfill the requirements of the place. There was perhaps no such presumption in favor of Adjt. Gen. PORTER, but his administration vindicated itself, and it was a distinct injury to the National Guard when Gov. MORTON displaced him. Adjt. Gen. MCALPIN certainly has not replaced him, and the National Guard has no guarantee that he will be replaced by Mr. C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST of Troy, whose claim seems to consist wholly in the fact that he is a personal friend of the Governor and his office the largest plum of personal patronage of which the Governor has to dispose. But to treat it in that way is to do grievous injustice to an interest of the State which is always important and which may at any time become vital.

"MERIT AND FITNESS."

Controller PALMER of Brooklyn says that he is going to sue Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD for slander because of what the latter said of his official conduct in the interview published in THE TIMES on Thursday. With the personal issue between the two gentlemen we have no concern, but if it shall lead to a suit, in the course of which Mr. SHEPARD shall be called on to justify his statements, we shall not be sorry, because the more light there is thrown on the subject of the administration of the civil service in cities the better it must be for the citizens. The people of Brooklyn, like the American people generally, are honest and sensible, and they want the best service they can get for their money. When they are thoroughly informed as to the workings of politics in the civil service they will put an end to it. Mr. PALMER'S threatened suit would help to inform them.

But Mr. PALMER must make no mistake as to the requirements of the Constitution on this subject. The Constitution is the supreme law of the State. It declares: "Appointments and promotion in the civil service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness." That is the fundamental requirement. It absolutely excludes the consideration of politics in all appointments. Mr. PALMER, if he has made appointments for political reasons since the 1st of last January, has violated the Constitution. Even if he has chosen honest and capable men, because they belong to one party rather than another, he has still violated the Constitution. He cannot evade the point, or obscure it. He must meet it.

The method of "ascertaining" merit and fitness is defined by the Constitution and is important, but it is subordinate to the requirement that these qualifications and these alone shall be the reasons for appointments. The Constitution says that they are "to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." But, however the qualifications are ascertained, nothing but merit and fitness can be considered. The intrusion of politics vitiates the appointment.

THE OUTLOOK.

It was a notable contribution to the public opinion of the business world that was made by the various gentlemen of "light and leading" in our Financial Supplement yesterday. J. EDWARD SIMMONS, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Controller of the Currency ECKELS, and Messrs. FROTHINGHAM and WALKER, with Mr. MUHLEMAN, (whose article appeared on the main sheet,) are men whose experience, ability, and training give authority to their views.

The tone of these views is one of energy and courage. It is not one of eager hope or elastic confidence. The events of the past four years; the trials and perils through which the country has passed; the elements of the actual situation are not such as to inspire these feelings. Nor can sober minds, penetrating the real significance of the past, persuade themselves that with the defeat of inflation and repudiation all difficulties have been removed, and the germs of future difficulty wholly sterilized. But equally true is it that minds of this sort are perfectly assured that prosperity is ours if we will pay the fair price for it, and that the price is neither exorbitant nor beyond our means. Energy and courage are not a bad equipment for even the toughest effort, and the effort now demanded is far from impracticable.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Of course, the offer by Spain of a measure of autonomy to Puerto Rico is intended to point a moral at the expense of the Cuban insurgents. By making the offer the Spanish Government in effect declares to Europe and America that this is the handsome manner in which it would have treated Cuba if Cuba had behaved herself. Now, without reference to the question whether the offer is real or sham, this is a misleading way of putting it. It has often been said with reference to Irish outrages that it is only by outrages that the Irish can compel English attention to their grievances. There is a good deal of truth in the plea, and there is much more in the plea that Spain would never have offered any substantial measure of self-government to Puerto Rico but for the insurrection in Cuba. The Cuban insurgents have directed the attention of mankind to Spanish misgovernment, and Spain, more from prudence perhaps than from shame, has made a pretense of amending it in colonies in which it has not yet produced armed resistance.

Nevertheless, this scheme of autonomy is doubtless what the Cubans may expect if they will disarm. If the promise of a real autonomy is made and is accompanied by an offer of general amnesty, the Cubans might be inclined to consider it. But they would be very simple if they did not first scrutinize the scheme with great care to see if it really does contain the promise of a substantial measure of local self-government. A council of six Spaniards and six creoles seems to be intended by the provision that six members of it shall be elected and six named by the Crown. In that case it would threaten a dead-lock, to be opened by the Spanish sovereign or Viceroy. But it is explained that the provisions in respect to the six councilors to be appointed are restrictions upon the power of the Crown. They are expected to secure the appointment of natives of standing, substance, and education, like the "gentlemen of the council" of our own colonial days. It would require minute local knowledge to tell how this scheme would work in practice. Within a short time we may expect criticism of it, based upon such knowledge, if the frame of government offered to Puerto Rico is meant to serve also for Cuba.

WHO'S AFRAID?

No intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single Executive act. For I trust that no man believes the attribute of fear is worthy to play a part in the discharge of any public duty.—[Gov. BLACK'S little inaugural speech.

What does that mean? "LOU" PAYN and the great chance of his life in the Insurance Department?

We recall many statesmen who in their prosperous days have been deaf to intolerant clamor, inaccessible to assault, and impervious to fear.

TWEED wasn't afraid. "What are you going to do about it?" he asked. MCKANE was bold and noisily intolerant of injunctions. MAYNARD not only had backbone himself, but was the cause of it in others.

It is safe to ignore popular clamor when it is wrong. When it is right it has an ugly way of destroying those who disdain it.

PRAISE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

From old and new readers have lately come many letters laden with praise of THE TIMES. They bear gratifying testimony of the appreciation with which the efforts of its conductors to produce a newspaper acceptable to intelligent men and women have been rewarded.

The Sunday Magazine Supplement of THE TIMES has met with much favor, which is reflected in a rather surprising increase in sales. That part of the community which enjoys text and pictures better when they reach a reasonable standard of excellence has evidently found the Magazine Supplement an agreeable addition to the Sunday issue of the paper. The Saturday Book and Art Supplement has also found a place in the esteem of our readers, if we may judge by the expressions that reach us.

But while it is a pleasure to know that these special features of the paper are admired, the evidence we have received that this community appreciates and demands a newspaper that is full of news and interesting yet clean is gratifying in the extreme.

A practical method of expressing appreciation of the qualities of THE TIMES which one of our readers has recently chosen is worth laying before the friends of the paper. They may think it of good example. A subscriber in another city, finding THE TIMES a very satisfactory newspaper, was moved to commend its virtues to his friends, with such good results that one day he sent to this office a check covering the price of fifty annual subscriptions to THE TIMES.

This is praise indeed. This is appreciation and encouragement. It is more effective than lamentation over the debasement of the newspaper press, as manifested in certain conspicuous examples.

The issue of the late campaign was honest money. Every attempt to turn it to anything else failed. On the fundamental question of honesty, party was for the time forgotten, and by (and only by) the aid of the Democrats who bolted the party the day was won and MCKINLEY elected.—[Hartford Courant, Rep.

These are the opinions of Senator HAWLEY'S paper, whose loyalty to the Republican Party is unquestioned. The New York Tribune, on the other hand, asserts that Mr. MCKINLEY was elected because of his attitude toward the tariff. "The President-elect," our neighbor says, "believes it not possible to restore public prosperity without a general change of the tariff. It was mainly because of MCKINLEY'S eminent qualifications and his known and positive opinions on that subject that he was nominated and elected." The Courant is right. He was elected not because of those opinions, but in spite of them, by the votes of men to whom they were highly objectionable then, as they are now.

The "simple ceremony" of transferring the executive power of this State from one Governor to another which took place at Albany yesterday can hardly be called impressive, if we are to judge by the utterances of the two men between whom the transfer took place. Gov. MORTON took occasion to make a mild and complacent review of the past and take a cheerful look at the present as one who is weary of the cares of office and quite ready to resign them to other shoulders. There is nothing critical or suggestive in Mr. MORTON'S commonplace remarks, nothing to guide or inspire his successor. The outgoing Governor has in fact gained nothing in public respect by his official record and it is to be feared that he has lost something. No doubt he has tried to maintain the respect of himself and of his fellow-citizens, and no positive or aggressive misdoing can be laid to his charge, but his positive or aggressive well-doing for the State has consisted almost solely in his revision of the civil service rules, while his resistance to the influences that beset a man in high office to swerve him from the line of duty has lacked spirit and consistency. If he obeyed the behest of party or of political leaders in the hope of advancement or honor, he has been disappointed, for a vigorous assertion of independent judgment, a firm adherence to a high sense of duty, and resolute action with a single eye to public benefit would have been far more likely to bring these rewards and would have brought a higher public esteem in any case.

Mr. BLACK comes to the executive office with less of public confidence and hope of good results than were entertained upon the accession of his predecessor. Mr. MORTON had given no ground for positive distrust and much was expected of him. Mr. BLACK is a younger and more vigorous man than his predecessor, but he has appeared to be so much of a partisan and so ready to serve the ends of the "leaders" of his party that little is expected of him in the way of self-assertion and independence. If he should display a high conception of official duty and exhibit courage and firmness in giving it effect it would be an agreeable surprise. He may belie our fears even more than MORTON belied our hopes, and nothing would be more gratifying than to have him do a real service to his party in this State by means of the best service to the State itself.

When the Recorder charged the Grand Jury to investigate the practices of the "shysters," THE TIMES suggested that in many cases it would probably be safer to proceed by disbarment than by indictment. A lawyer may be guilty of unprofessional and disgraceful conduct and yet keep himself clear of the Penal Code. His professional knowledge gives him special facilities for drawing the line between what is disreputable and what is indictable. This is the view the Grand Jury seems to have taken. In one case where the practitioner had been very indiscreet an indictment seems to have been the penalty rather of his exceptional indiscretion than of his exceptional iniquity. In other cases the Grand Jury collected evidence which did not seem to it to have warranted indictment, but which did seem to require the attention of any body which was interested in maintaining any moral standard of professional conduct. The Bar Association is such a body, and the evidence in the cases which did not seem to furnish matter for indictment were very properly referred to that body. If the Bar Association does its duty and the Judges do theirs, the result of the Grand Jury's action ought to be an extensive and effective purging of the roll of attorneys and counselors-at-law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Military etiquette and discipline amaze the civilian mind. At the present moment the entire State militia is in a wild turmoil, not over the grave charges made by one of its officers, but over the fact that he made them. And the accuser has been summarily punished for what to the general public seems to have been a wholly insignificant violation of routine, while the thought of denying that he told the truth does not appear even to have entered the minds of his superiors and associates. It is all very queer and mysterious and amusing.

—People who have never been in Ireland are rather puzzled by the Kerry landslide, and are asking how a bog could be formed on the side of a hill evidently of considerable steepness. In this country bogs are content to occupy places where they are perfectly safe themselves, and from which the law of gravitation is not at all likely to entice them. Our marshes do, indeed, claim many a victim among the people living near them, but their baleful energy is confined to the breeding of malaria and mosquitoes, and not even in Jersey do the marshes ever chase commuters or destroy their cabins.

—Bound to be first in something, Boston has decided to establish a printing establishment, and do its own work of this sort instead of letting it out by contract. The step is one directly in line with the present tendency in municipal methods, and the experiment is one that will be watched with interest. With a force of men chosen by the merit system and not for political reasons, of course there can be no doubt of success. Mayor QUINCY favored the innovation, and it was urged, too, by the Typographical Union. The City Council has already passed a resolution terminating the contract with ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL, the present municipal printers, and the equipment of the new plant will begin at once.

—There are obvious and moderately amusing indications that Spain is no longer quite so desperately bent on fighting the Cuban war to its bitter end as she used to be. We were formerly informed, through the haughty official dispatches, that she would spend her last peseto, and shed her last drop of blood, before even beginning to make terms with rebels in arms. Now the talk is of instituting reforms and pardoning sins just as soon as the region around Havana can be cleared of insurgents. The difference is notable. In time the ragged and hungry hidalgos may be persuaded to negotiate on no other condition than freedom to walk unmolested through the corridors of Morro Castle.

—A young New York business man who is at present making a tour of the West Indies in search of information as to trade conditions and possibilities in that region, has written to a friend in this city complaining that in several of the islands he could not get the slightest assistance from the United States Consuls. This was not due to any disinclination on the part of these officials to assist him, but to their entire unfitness for the positions they hold. In one of the French islands, for instance, the visitor has found his country's flag flying over the door of a man who cannot speak a word of the language of the people among whom he lives, and who knew literally nothing of the island's agricultural productions, its manufactures, or its commerce. Debarred by his complete ignorance of their speech from any intercourse with the residents of the city in which he is stationed, this representative of a great Republic knew none of its merchants, could only guess at their relative standing, and was a constant object of ridicule, not particularly good-natured, from all his neighbors. This is certainly a lamentable state of affairs; illustrates the depths to which the spoils system dragged our diplomatic service, and also the fact that though much has been done in the direction of reforming the methods of selecting candidates for appointment to minor posts abroad, yet the improvement is far from complete, and its perfection is urgently demanded for the sake of both National interests and National dignity.

PERSONAL.

—F. S. PEER is on his way to Europe for the purpose of buying for GEORGE W. VANDERBILT choice stock of various kinds to be placed on the estate near Asheville, N. C. In Scotland he will select from various herds of Ayrshires the best specimens obtainable on the basis of blood and points. In Wales he will pick from the herds which roam on the mountains a number of ponies to serve as the foundation of a pony stud at Biltmore. In various parts of England he will buy hackneys. Crossing the Channel he will visit the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and others of the group in search of cows and bulls of the famous island breeds. Mr. VANDERBILT is desirous of securing a few of the cattle peculiar to Brittany, but the law prohibiting the importation of cows from France makes this impossible at present.

—Prof. G. STANLEY HALL of Clark University has made a peculiarly interesting report on the results of a long study of the various kinds of fear to which children are subject. It seems that thunder and lightning cause terror to more children than any other one thing, and following in the order named come reptiles, strangers, darkness, fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers, and high winds. It is pleasant to notice that the fear of ghosts comes very low on the list. Some forms of dread are to be found in all parts of the country. For instance, the thought of high winds excites no alarm in the East, while in the cyclone States it is a common cause of apprehension. Still more narrowly localized is fear of the world's end. This exists only where some little band of fanatics have been trying on their ascension robes.

—A brief dispatch from Detroit, printed on Wednesday, told about the selling of a lawyer's hat at auction to satisfy a judgment, but the case is curious enough to make a few more of its details worth giving. The heroine of the story is a servant named CLARA BRUSH, who had been employed in the house of ALEXANDER HURST, an attorney of some prominence. In last June the girl was discharged, for some reason not stated, and she sued Mr. HURST for a small balance, which she claimed and he denied was due her. Judgment of $3, including costs, was awarded in her favor. The constable to whom the execution of the judgment was intrusted found no property to levy on until October, when he seized a horse and carriage belonging to the lawyer. HURST thereupon paid $2, and on his promise to pay the balance next day, the rig was given back to him. The promise was not kept, and nothing more was done until Dec. 22, when the constable, happening to enter a courtroom where HURST was arguing a case, noticed the lawyer's hat lying on a table. The officer quietly stepped up, seized the hat, and carried it away. It was duly advertised, and on Tuesday last was sold at auction from the Court House steps, in the presence of about a hundred amused spectators. The highest bid was 65 cents. This the constable accepted, and by paying the remaining 35 cents from his own pocket settled Miss BRUSH'S claim in full.

—Five Buffalonians of decided prominence have been summoned to appear before a Livingston County Justice and defend themselves against a charge of shooting game out of season. They are GEORGE BLEISTEIN, proprietor of The Buffalo Courier; J. B. MARSDEN of the Lackawanna Railroad, FRED WARD, JOHN H. BALL, and RUSSELL H. POTTER. There is a sixth culprit, but he lives in Livingston County. His name is AUSTIN WADSWORTH. The case is an interesting one, owing to the fact that though the game—quails—was killed in the close season, it was the private property of the alleged misdemeanants, and the birds were not only on their own land, but had been put there by them. It seems that about a year ago the gentlemen mentioned and a few others leased 1,000 acres in Mount Morris for a game preserve, and stocked it with quail. The land was duly posted with notices, signed by Mr. MARSDEN, warning all men that no trespassing would be allowed. The quail thrived and increased. Two weeks ago Mr. MARSDEN, Mr. BLEISTEIN, Mr. WADSWORTH, and Mr. BALL went to the preserve with dogs and guns, and used both to the peril, and, perhaps, to the destruction of several quail. A few days later Mr. BALL and Mr. POTTER did the same thing. They claim that they did not violate the law, and the Livingston County authorities claim they did. There is every reason to believe that the contention of the Buffalo sportsmen is not well founded, and that they will all have to pay such fines as the rustic Justice may impose.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Doleful One.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

He who thinks to entertain the world with tales about his hard luck has queer ideas of what constitutes amusement.

Bridges Should Be Guarded.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Wherever there is a high or a long railroad bridge, there trustworthy guards should be kept day and night.

Anti-Trust Laws.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Georgia is jubilating because it now has an anti-trust law on the statute books. Getting such a law passed is one thing; getting it enforced is another.

The Columbian Fair Building Sites.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

It is proposed to place tablets on the former sites of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. There is a "See that my grave is kept green" air about the affair.

Low Death Rate.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The Buffalo health boom is vigorous and gratifying. The official report for 1896 will show that the death rate has been less than thirteen to the thousand inhabitants!

California Doesn't Want to Know.

From The San Francisco Call.

It is asserted that less is known of the interior of the southern part of Florida than of the interior of Central Africa, and probably there is less in it that is worth knowing.

The Failures in the West.

From The Troy Times.

The Western business failures are sporadic. If Repudiation had triumphed last November there would have been an epidemic of failures. If they do these things in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?

The Inspector Comes Too Late.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Mine Inspector is reported to be in charge at the scene of the Princeton disaster, but why was the mine being worked without an airshaft, and especially why was this so after the warning given by several explosions?

The South Happy, Having Nothing.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The South may be the poorest section in worldly matters, largely due to unfair legislation, but she is probably the happiest and, in comparison with the West, better off as she is. If our people have no great amount of surplus money they cannot invest in enterprises any faster than they are now doing. Besides, it is a puzzle for those who are fortunate enough to have cash to spare to know where to put it profitably, outside of gilt-edged stocks and bonds.

An Error Corrected.

From Christian Work.

There is not a hospital in the United States, nor anywhere else, which was not built by people who believe in the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ.—The Interior.

Not quite right, brother, not quite. Mount Sinai Hospital, in this city, is a very good hospital. If you ever get injured in this city you could go to a worse place than Mount Sinai Hospital. Then Rabbi Gotthelf would call upon you; and wouldn't he have you somewhat at a disadvantage?

The Horseless Carriage in War.

From The Electrical Review.

Heretofore it has been a vital necessity to secure forage for cavalry horses and for the animals in the artillery branch of the service. It does not require a very great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the cavalry of the future might consist of small bodies of men mounted on electric carriages, protected by bullet-proof shields. And we can also see, in our mind's eye, the General in command of an army careering over the battlefield in his individual electric carriage, on which is also mounted a steel turret for his protection.

The Tariff and the Trusts.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Our much esteemed contemporary, THE NEW YORK TIMES, is somewhat inclined to doubt a statement in The Record to the effect that the Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee had intimated that they would reduce the protective duty in every case in which the protected product might be manipulated by a trust. The statement of The Record was founded solely upon hints of newspaper correspondents in Washington who profess to enjoy intimate relations with Chairman Dingley and other members of the Ways and Means Committee.

But what causes much misgiving in THE TIMES on this subject is the fact that every Republican member of the committee is in favor of the Dingley bill, which proposes to increase horizontally all tariff rates (the sugar duty alone excepted), without any regard to the question of the trusts. This, it must be said, is in glaring inconsistency with the alleged purpose of the committee to restrain the power of the trusts by reducing the protective duties, many of which are now much too high.

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Bazar.

"Go forth in thy turn," said the Lord of the years, to the year we greet to-day—
"Go forth to succor my people, who are thronging the world's highway.

Carry them health and comfort, carry them joy and light,
The grace of the eager dawning, the ease of the restful night.

Take them the flying snowflake and the hope of the hastening Spring,
The green of the leaf unrolling, the gleam of the bluebird's wing.

Give them the gladness of children, the strength of sinew and nerve,
The pluck of the man in battle, who may fall, but will never swerve.

Send them the lilt of the singer, the sword that is swift to smite
In the headlong rush of the onset, where the wrong resists the right.

Pour on them peace that crowneth hosts which have bravely striven.
Over them throw the mantle they wear who are God-forgiven.

Shrive them of sin and of blunders; O make my people free!
Let this year among years be thought of as a time of jubilee,

Throbbing with notes triumphant, waving with banners fair,
A year of the grace of the Highest, to vanquish human despair.

For sorrow and sighing send them, O Year, the dance of mirth,
And banish the moan and the crying from the struggling, orphaned earth.

Go forth in thy turn, O blithe New Year," said the Lord of the passing days;
And the angels in heaven heard him, and lifted a paean of praise.

THE LEGISLATURE'S PLANS

PROGRAMME AS ARRANGED BY MESSRS. O'GRADY AND NIXON.

A Slate of Senate and House Officials Prepared—Payn Confident that He Will Be Insurance Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Many Republican members of the Legislature have been here to-day to witness the inauguration of Gov. Black. They have the programme for the organization of the Legislature next week fully outlined. Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who is to be the Speaker, and Assemblyman Fred E. Nixon of Chautauqua, who is to be the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, have attended to these details.

Mr. O'Grady will open a headquarters for the Speakership fight next Tuesday morning. He will do this as a matter of form, although there will be no contest. It is conceded that he will have no opposition. His headquarters will be at 132 State Street, at "The Tub." He has secured the big parlors, and they have been decorated with pictures which call out frequent comment that "the Stalwarts" are again in complete control. Over the mantle hang large pictures of Grant, Arthur, Conkling, Platt, and Morton.

The Republican Caucus.

Messrs. O'Grady and Nixon had a consultation to-day. They will issue a call for a Republican caucus next Tuesday night. They will make up a slate of officers of the Assembly, which they expect will be nominated without a contest. Col. Archie E. Baxter will be renominated for Clerk. "Some New York City man" will be agreed on for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms, to succeed Philip W. Reinhard, who is now an Assemblyman-elect. Joseph Bauer will probably be the candidate for Doorkeeper.

All the offices will be filled by men who are loyal to the "machine," and this task is easier than it has ever been before.

Payn's Chances Discussed.

As the Senators came together to-day they discussed the appointment of Louis F. Payn for Insurance Commissioner. There have been no developments to indicate that Gov. Black has changed from his intention of giving this position to Mr. Payn. The question of his confirmation by the Senate has been brought up to-day. Two Republican Senators have declared that they will not vote to confirm him. One, at least, will go further, and will make a campaign among the Senators against Mr. Payn. Senator Pavey is not here, but he is counted by the opponents of Mr. Payn as one who will oppose him. Mr. Payn's record is well known in a general way to the majority of the Senators. As he testified two years ago, he has been attending sessions of the Legislature, "off and on," for twenty-five years.

Payn on the Ground.

Mr. Payn was here to-day. He visited the Capitol at about the hour Gov. Black was taking the oath of office. He met State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, County Chairman Edward Lauterbach of New York, and numerous others of the prominent organization Republicans. He also paid his respects to Gov. Black. He is confident he will secure the appointment.

The opposition to Mr. Payn among Republican Senators who will vote against confirmation of Mr. Payn is counterbalanced by some Democratic support which he counts as certain. The Senators who are counted as possible opponents of Mr. Payn are Pavey, Brush, and Wray of Brooklyn, Higgins of Cattaraugus, Mullin of Jefferson, Stranahan of Oswego, and Ford of New York. These, however, have not declared themselves, but they have at times shown independence in their official acts.

Mr. Payn was asked to-day if he expected to be appointed and confirmed. "I certainly am a candidate for the place," he said.

When asked if he expected to be confirmed, Mr. Payn smiled and made no reply.

The ultra-machine men say that five or six Democrats will vote to confirm Mr. Payn if their votes are needed.

The Senatorship.

There is little talk of the United States Senatorship. Every Republican legislator who is here and has expressed himself has declared that he will favor Mr. Platt "if he is a candidate."

Senator Brush of Kings said to-day: "I have not determined whom I shall support. I do not propose to declare myself until the caucus."

"HAMLET" AT THE OPERA.

Clementine de Vere Instead of Mme. Calvé Sings Ophelia.

Ambroise Thomas never had much good fortune with his lugubrious opera "Hamlet," even in Paris, where the unhappy Prince of Darkness is regarded as a sort of antique Mounet-Sully. Certain it is that when the opc is announced for performance at the Metropolitan Opera House something happens to make it an occasion of silence and tears. Last night those who looked forward to closing their celebration of the new year with the enjoyment of Mme. Calvé's remarkable galvanization of M. Tomas's mad scene were confronted at the entrance to the house with the saddening announcement that, owing to the indisposition of Mme. Calvé, the rôle of Ophelia would be undertaken at extremely short notice by Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio. This lady is not a member of the company, and is probably unknown to that large proportion of operagoers which never attends concerts. But she is an experienced opera singer, and has sung Ophelia many times. However, she could hardly be expected to fill, though she took, Mme. Calvé's place. In the circumstances her performance may be regarded as very creditable. She prevented a change of opera, which would have deprived M. Lassalle of the opportunity to appear in one of his favorite parts.

The noted baritone was in extremely poor voice, and his singing was generally labored; but its sincerity and feeling were interesting. He looked well and acted with picturesqueness. His work in the scene with the ghost was warmly applauded. Mme. Litvinne was the Queen, and did her work like the experienced singer that she is. M. Plançon was an admirable King, and sang his music with his customary elegance of style, though he was in very poor voice and had difficulty in keeping the pitch. M. Gogny was a unique Laerte in appearance and in song. He is an excellent exponent of wnat not to do in singing. M. Castelmary was a competent ghost, and easily adapted the style of the Wagnerian dragon to the spectre of M. Thomas. The chorus and orchestra were generally good, and Signor Bevignani conducted in a satisfactory manner.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:25 A. M.—121½ Ludlow Street, tenement of K. Londer; damage slight.

—2:50 A. M.—240 Front Street, Hammill & Gillespie, bricks; no damage.

—10:50 A. M.—27 Walker Street, Walten & Co., paints; no damage.

—12:05 P. M.—218 Second Street, Rosa Kolish; damage trifling.

—1:00 P. M.—291 Monroe Street; damage trifling.

—4:30 P. M.—78 Clinton Place; E. Schmidt, dwelling; damage, $25.

—4:50 P. M.—400 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Frederick Dieckmann, flat; damage, $100.

—5:25 P. M.—63 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. Eliza J. Rawlings, dwelling; damage, $500.

—6:45 P. M.—400 East Fifty-ninth Street; Henry Smith; damage, $5.

—6:45 P. M.—7 Avenue A; M. Bates; damage trifling.

—7 P. M.—216 Cherry Street; occupant unknown; damage, none.

—7:15 P. M.—13 Downing Street; Elizabeth Condon; damage, none.

—7:40 P. M.—317 East Twentieth Street; Annie Gorman; damage, $200.

—8:10 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Grand Circle; Charles Rhodes, Hotel Pomeroy; damage, $100.

—9:15 P. M.—186 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; J. Rourke; damage trifling.

CUPS FOR THE FINE BIRDS.

Special Prizes Awarded at the Pigeon and Poultry Show.

The Poultry Show proved such an attraction ysterday that all the expenses entailed in running the exhibition are now paid, and the receipts to-day will all go into the treasury of the Poultry and Pigeon Association.

The Garden was well filled all day long and the birds greatly admired. The judges began the task of awarding the special prizes, of which there are a large number, presented by the different poultry clubs.

The American Barb and Carrier Club held its annual meeting and decided to adopt the American Pigeon Band, and to be guided by the English standard of perfection. The following officers were elected: President—D. E. Newell; First Vice President—P. Powell; Second Vice President—H. Tiemann; Secretary—James Edmiston; Treasurer—W. W. White.

The American Poultry Association held its annual meeting in the evening, with every State represented, and nearly 100 members present. The business of the meeting was protracted, and in order to attend an informal reception given by the officers of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, at the Ashland House, the meeting was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The following are some of the most important special prizes awarded:

OWL CLUB.

To be competed for only by members of this club.

Silver cup, (the President's Cup,) for the best headed African owl hen, donated by C. W. Buttles, President, American Owl Club. John Graves, Winfield, L. I.

Silver cup, for the best African owl, cock or hen, of any color, bred in 1896, to be won twice before ownership can be claimed; donated by George W. Eckert. George W. Eckert, Allentown, Penn.

Silver cup, for the best English owl, cock or hen, of any color, bred in 1896. George W. Eckert, Allentown, Penn.

Silver cup, for the best African owl, cock or hen, of any color, bred in 1896. George W. Eckert, Allentown, Penn.

The Willett's Band, for the best owl, cock or hen, any color or variety, bred in 1895. George W. Eckert, Allentown, Penn.

EXHIBITION GAME AND GAME BANTAM CLUB.

To be competed for by members of this club.

One-hundred-dollar silver Challenge Cup for best American-bred game bantam cockerel or pullet, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed; by the club. A. A. Parker, Dunellen, N. J.

One-hundred-dollar silver Challenge Cup for best American-bred standard game cockerel or pullet, to be won three times before ownership can be claimed; by the club. Fremont Chapin, Oneida, N. Y.

Cup for best brown-red game bantam cockerel or pullet, bred in America; for members of the American Game and Game Bantam Club; donated by Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr. Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J.

Cup for best Burchen game bantam cockerel or pullet, bred in America; for members of the American Game and Game Bantam Club; donated by Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J.

AMERICAN BUFF LEGHORN CLUB.

To be competed for only by members of the club.

Silver cup, (value, $25,) for the largest and best exhibit; donated by the club. E. P. Shepherd, Croton Falls, N. Y.

FIFTH DAY OF CHESS PLAY.

Harvard's Strong Lead and the Other Colleges All Tied.

The fifth day's play in the intercollegiate chess tournament was marked by two noteworthy events. Columbia won both of its games, and Southard of Harvard scored his fifth consecutive victory. The result of the day's play was to give Harvard a lead that cannot be overcome and to put the three other college teams in second place.

A number of surprises were also the result of the day's play. Ryder fell before Young, Price beat Lehlbach rather handily, and Gordon Parker of Columbia, who was substituted for Asa W. Parker, won his game from Murdoch. Young tried his third French Defense, and won after a game of vicissitudes in which Ryder overlooked mate in one or two moves. The only game that was up to the contests in former tourneys was the one between Southard and Seymour. Gordon Parker, although he won his game, does not seem to possess any more enterprise than A. W. Parker, whom he succeeded.

The scores follow:

TEAM SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Harvard	8	2	Columbia	4	6
Princeton	4	6	Yale	4	6

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	Won.		Won.
Parker, (C.)	1	Murdoch, (Y.)	2½
Price, (C.)	3	Lehlbach, (Y.)	1½
Ryder, (H.)	3	Seymour, (P.)	2½
Southard, (H.)	5	Young, (P.)	1½

Play to-day, the last day of the tournament, will begin at 1 P. M. The players will be matched as follows: Young, Princeton, vs. G. Parker Columbia; Ryder, Harvard, vs. Murdoch, Yale; Southard, Harvard, vs. Lehlbach, Yale; Seymour, Princeton, vs. Price, Columbia.

GOLF PLAYED IN THE SNOW.

Novel Entertainment on Baltusrol Golf Club Grounds.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 1.—The Governors and patronesses of the Baltusrol Golf Club provided a fine entertainment today for their 400 guests in the form of a reception with a tournament in the snow thrown in for diversion. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated with evergreen and holly.

The tournament was more amusing than scientific. Although the thaw had cleared away a great deal of the snow, enough remained to bury the little red balls completely from sight when they struck the surface. Special rules, therefore, governed this match, and the golfers were allowed to pick their balls out from these deep holes and tee them on a smooth patch of earth. These smooth patches were coated with a thick surface of mud, so altogether novel conditions ruled the contest.

Nevertheless, twenty-one out of thirty-six entries finished the required eighteen holes, and some of the scores were not so bad as might be supposed.

The full list of twenty-one players, with final scores, follows:

Player and Club.	Gross.	Hd'c'p.	Net.
W. D. Vanderpool, Morristown	100	10	90
J. A. Stillman, Newport	102	8	94
C. T. Stout, Staten Island Cricket	98	4	94
E. Y. Connett, Jr., Baltusrol	112	18	94
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrew's	97	2	95
E. C. Hoyt, Shinnecock	100	10	90
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol	94	plus 4	98
James A. Tyng, Morristown	95	plus 4	99
E. W. Todd, Baltusrol	108	10	98
W. Runkle, Essex County, Orange	110	9	101
A. F. Riach, Baltusrol	118	12	106
A. Colgate, Essex County, Orange	107	..	107
O. Hockmeyer, Richmond County	113	6	107
V. Hockmeyer, Richmond County	119	12	107
J. S. Barnes, Jr., Lenox	118	9	109
J. Campbell, Baltusrol	116	8	108
John Farr, Baltusrol	121	12	109
B. Hardwick, Baltusrol	120	10	110
J. R. Wilmer, Baltusrol	122	14	108
C. R. Connett, Baltusrol	122	12	110
John Du Fais, Baltusrol	129	18	111

In the driving competition that followed the tournament James A. Tyng, champion golfer of the Morristown Club, won first place, with a drive of 186 yards. S. D. Bowers came second, with 181 yards.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Sprague Flour Mills at Delaware burned to-day. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $2,000.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—The building occupied by H. L. Converse as a general store was burned this morning. The building and contents were worth $8,000.

THREE FRIENDS MEN SAFE

SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM NO NAME KEY.

The Dauntless Reported to Have Embarked the Filibusters Yesterday —Report that They Were Drowned Generally Discredited.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 1.—W. A. Bisbee, owner of the Dauntless, received a telegram to-day from Miami saying that the men from the Three Friends expedition are no No Name Key, and that two are dead from exposure. The Dauntless will bring them to this port, and then clear with an expedition for Cuba.

A special from Key West says that when the steamer City of Richmond passed No Name Key to-day the Dauntless was anchored there taking on men and cargo. She steamed away to the southwest.

La Lucha says that a Spanish patrol boat has entered Havana Harbor with a part of her pilot house gone, and reported that it was carried away by a shot from the Three Friends. The patrol is the same boat that captured the Competitor last Spring.

Cubans here declare the Madrid story of the drowning of fifty-one men from Three Friends to be utterly false. The story from Madrid was as follows:

"MADRID, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that fifty-one men, comprising the filibustering expedition recently landed upon a desert key by the steamer Three Friends, have been drowned.

"The men were hastily put ashore on the barren island after the Three Friends had been pursued by Spanish gunboats, with which the filibustering steamer had an exchange of shots, and the cargo of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., on board the steamer were also landed with the men.

"The Three Friends, being closely pursued by the Spanish war vessels, was compelled to put the men ashore on this barren island or take them back to the United States, and it was in making an attempt to leave the island, the dispatch says, that they were drowned. The dispatch also says that 360 rifles, which the filibusters had with them, were lost in the sea."

A STORY OF SUFFERING.

The Filibusters Had a Sad Experience on a Barren Key.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 1.—The expedition carried by the steamer Three Friends from Fernandina on the night of Dec. 13 failed in its two attempts to land. After the sea fight with two Spanish gunboats off the River San Juan Dec. 19, the filibuster tried to put ashore her men and arms in the Cienaga Del Zapata, but was unable to do so, and was forced to put back to Key West for coal in the face of a heavy gale. On the run home they gave Cape San Antonio the widest possible berth, as Spanish cruisers were flocking to head off the boat which had fired upon and beaten off the Spanish flag.

The expedition was landed on a key thirty miles from Key West on the night of Wednesday, Dec. 21. The men built camps and settled down for an indefinite stay. The key was a mangrove swamp, without water, and the party suffered extremely, being without water for two days, and threatened by every high tide, which might sweep clear over the low island.

Provisions ran short, and the whole experience from the lack of food and water and other hardships, was terrible. The location of the expedition was known in Key West, but there was no interference from United States authorities.

Dec. 30 the men were moved to Pine Key, wher there was dry land and fresh water, and where two schooner loads of provisions had ben brought from Key West, so that affairs were brighter.

Last night another steamer arrived to take off the expedition. The party had settled down for a long stay, not knowing when they would be taken off, and the coming of the second steamer was hailed with great joy.

The work of loading the cargo went on through the night, and this afternoon everything was on board and the filibuster was ready for sea.

DISCREDITED IN THIS CITY.

Cubans See No Reason to Believe the Filibusters Were Drowned.

The report from Madrid of the drowning of fifty-one filibusters off one of the Florida keys did not obtain much credence in this city yesterday. The information did not come until late last night that the Dauntless had taken a party of men off No Name Key, and in the absence of this information New Yorkers who talked about the Madrid report were inclined to doubt not only the story of the drowning, but also that there were filibusters on any Florida key. The original story of the last Three Friends expedition was that the boat had landed her passengers on Cuban soil, and, as this report came ostensibly from newspaper correspondents who were aboard the boat, the story that the filibusters had been abandoned on an island and that they had lost their lives and arms while trying to escape was read with incredulity.

According to this story, the filibustering steamer Three Friends left a Southern port, (the identity of which has been kept secret,) on the night of Sunday, Dec. 13. She had been partially loaded with rifles and ammunition and had on board a Hotchkiss gun. In build the vessel has been described as resembling a big ocean-going tug, with very poor facilities for storing freight. There were fewer than sixty persons on board when the vessel started on her mysterious mission, and these included forty or fifty raw recruits, who had avowedly embarked on the exyedition for the purpose of helping the Cuban cause.

According to the statements of persons who claim to have been or board the Three Friends, the destination of the steamer was Cuba, and when the sealed orders were opened, two days after the boat set sail, it was near Cienfuegos, on the south side of was near Cienfuegas, on the south side of the island.

An attempt was made at midnight of Saturday, Dec. 19 to land munitions of war at the mouth of the San Juan River between Cienfuegos and Trinidad. A Spanish gunboat happened near, however, and attempted to capture the Three Friends. Shots were exchanged and the filibuster put out to sea and escaped. The vessel was not heard of thereafter until she appeared in the port of Key West, ostensibly having been out seeking a cargo of shells and sponges.

Surmise and rumor had it that the officers of the Three Friends, being compelled to return to the United States, found themselves in an awkward position. It would not do to bring back the cargo of men and munitions, which would be indisputable evidence of the vessel's mission. So it was determined to land them at some uninhabited spot, easy of access, where they could be picked up readily by the Three Friends later on, after she should have been in port and secured a clean bill. Fearing that if the location of the men were made known they might fall into the hands of the Spaniards, the leaders of the expedition sought to keep the real facts a secret, and when the steamer came into port, the announcement was made that the expedition had been safely landed in Cuba.

But the story of the alleged landing on one of the Keys was circulated. It was said that the filibusters were well supplied with provisions. No mention was made, however, to boats having been left, and Cuban sympathizers in this city could not therefore, understand how the men could have been drowned. They reasoned that, as the report of the disaster came by way of Madrid, it was far more reasonable to suppose that if the filibusters had perished it was probably because they had been discovered by the Spaniards and put to death. It was not believed that the men would have attemepted to return to the United States by raft or small boat when they had every assurance that they would soon be picked up by the Three Friends or some other vessel in the service of the Cubans.

Dr. Castillo of the Cuban Junta said: "The report is ridiculous. There is no truth in it. It is a pure fabrication. We know where our men are. They are all right."

Beyond this, the Doctor would say nothing. He was seen at his home, 686 Lexington Avenue, which is a Cuban boarding house, and a favorite evening resort of Cubans. There was a jolly New Year's gathering there, which filled the hall and parlors, and from the back room came sounds of merry making. "We are all friends here," the Doctor said. There was no evidence, certainly, of mourning, such as might have been looked for had there been reason for giving the report from Madrid credence.

Dr. Castillo last night denied also that there was disaffection in the Junta with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. "The conditions and relations are now what they have been from the first," he said. "We think we know who is responsible for the report that Gen. Palma is to be superseded as delegate here by Señor Portuondo, the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs. We shall know definitely to-morrow. There is no truth in that report."

Gen. Palma was out of town yesterday, having gone to his home in Pleasant Valley.

DIED AGED 96 YEARS.

Leaves a Husband Aged 30—Once a Famous Medium.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Anna Crockett French Penny died in this city to-day of pneumonia. She was ninety-six years old. Her husband, Dr. H. C. Penny, a dermatologist of this city, is but thirty years old. Their secret marriage about eight years ago caused a great sensation throughout Maine.

Mrs. Penny, in her younger days, was a noted medium, and no Spiritual séance in Maine or Massachusetts was considered complete without her. At the time of her marriage to Dr. Penny her relatives and neighbors made considerable talk about it, and the latter serenaded the couple with tin horns and pans.

Mrs. Penny left a will giving her property unconditionally to her husband, and it is estimated that it will amount in all to about $14,000 in real estate, and a few thousands in money. From the attitude of her family of late years, it seems probable that her will will be contested upon the ground that she was insane when it was made.

At the time of the marriage Mrs. Penny was an elderly widow, and Dr. Penny a penniless young man just graduated from the medical school.

Mrs. Penny used to go into a trance every day, and, sitting in an armchair, hold long conversations with the ghost of her father, seated opposite.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

A Boston Druggist Undergoing Prosecution on Various Allegations.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—An alleged swindler named Frederick Brown, thirty-five years old, was arrested by Post Office Inspectors yesterday on the charge of using the mails for the purpose of defrauding druggists.

Brown is said to have conducted the business of the Union Drug Company, which occupies a small store at 65 and 67 Shawmut Avenue. It is alleged that he sent orders for goods amounting to anywhere from $50 to $500 to various concerns dealing in drugs, all over the country, and gave as reference the firms in good standing from whom he had already succeeded in getting one consignment of goods without objection. Orders sent "C. O. D." were returned by him, it is said, and a special delivery letter sent to him demanding prompt settlement of an account was also, it is alleged, returned unopened.

A well-known wholesale drug house in this city made inquiries at the Post Office Department, on Nov. 2, as to whether any complaints had been received concerning the Union Drug Company. About 200 letters of inquiry were at once sent out to druggists, and soon many replies came, stating that goods sent to the company in question had not been paid for.

Brown was arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske and held in $1,000 bonds to appear on Jan. 7.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Vito Lauzina Found Bleeding on the Street—Seven Arrests.

Vito Lauzina, an Italian ragpicker, forty years old, of 211 York Street, Brooklyn, was found at 9:30 last night by Joseph Schiebeld of 120 Hudson Avenue leaning against an elevated railroad pillar in front of 208 York Street. Lauzina was bleeding from the mouth and his breast was covered with blood. Schiebeld called Patrolman Kenny of the Second Precinct, who summoned an ambulance from the Homeopathic Hospital. When the surgeon arrived Lauzina was dead.

Lauzina, it appears, had called at the house of Tomas Macaroni, a shoe dealer, at York and Gold Streets, early in the evening. He and Tony Carraco left the house for a walk. When Carraco returned Macaroni asked him where he had left Lauzina. Carraco replied that he had left his companion in the street talking with some women.

Lauzina's mouth was cut, he had an abrasion of the forehead, and several cuts about the head. Capt. Drew of the Second Precinct and several Central Office detectives arrested seven Italians, who are supposed to know something of the case. Many of Lauzina's friends think he is the victim of an accident.

SCANLON ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

A Note Explaining the Cause Disappears from a Newark Hotel.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—B. G. Scanlon, who registered from Leroy, N. Y., attempted suicide in his room at the Continental Hotel, this morning, by swallowing poison, and is now at the City Hospital. Scanlon is an agent for Orator F. Woodward, owner of Kemp's Balsam. He was also connected with Ringler Brothers' show. A young man named P. P. Healey of Rochester had roomed with Scanlon until yesterday, when he left for his home. Scanlon, when in New York, has lodgings at 252 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Louis E. Cook, proprietor of the hotel, said that Scanlon left a note addressed to a woman in Rochester, in which he said, among other things, "You have killed me." This note, he said, was taken away by a headquarters' officer in citizen's dress. At Police Headquarters all knowledge of the note was denied.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

The Fright of Others Probably Contributed to Her Injuries.

Fright and loss of presence of mind by several persons last evening probably allowed a woman to be fatally burned. Mrs. Ellen J. Rawlings, who keeps two connecting boarding houses at 61 and 63 West Twelfth Street, while striking a match to light a lamp in a room at No. 63, accidentally set fire to the table covering, which was of inflammable stuff, and her dress also caught fire. She ran about, shrieking frantically, and upset the lamp, and some fringe on a couch also became ignited.

Mrs. Sted, a boarder, ran in and caught up a rug to throw around the burning woman. At the same time Margaret Weekfield, a servant, also appeared, whereupon Mrs. Sted lost her head, and ran out screaming. Other of the boarders came up, but appeared incapable of rendering assistance. Margaret pulled down a portiere and wrapped it about Mrs. Rawlings, but that failed to put out the flames, and then she dashed a pail of water over her, but that had very little effect. The girl poured five pails of water over Mrs. Rawlings before the fire was put out, and then most of the clothes had already been burned. The firemen came and put out the fire, which had communicated to the house, and Mrs. Rawlings was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she soon died. The loss by fire was about $500.

MRS. CHURCH'S DANCE.

Brilliant Fancy Dress Affair at Sherry's Last Night.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's New Year's dance at Sherry's last evening brought together a large and fashionable company of young people. It was a fancy dress affair, but of the refined order, with no tendency to the ridiculous. Many of the young women wore gowns depicting epochs in the history of America. A number of young men wore their regimental uniforms, while others masqueraded in the different National costumes. The dancing was informal until midnight, when supper was served. It was followed by the cotillion, which was led "stag" in a spirited style by Murray H. Strong.

Among those present were Henry A. Wilmerding, Miss Ethel Wilmerding, Miss Jay, Goelet Gallatin, the Misses Strong, Miss Thompson, Eugene Beeks, Charles Ritchie Ward, William Wheelock, Charles Macy, 2d, Walter Peckham, Miss Peckham, Reginald R. Belknap, William Paterson, Frederick E. Pierce, Chesley Richardson, Monas Groves, Lawrence Ellimore, Miss Bertha Munde, Miss Esther Hopkin, and Miss Howland.

M'INTYRE HAS NOT RESIGNED.

He Leaves Here To-day to Assist in the Ivory Case.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will start for England on the Campania this afternoon to assist in the defense in London of Ivory, the alleged dynamiter. He received a cipher cablegram during the evening from the son of Lord Chief Justice Russell, who is conducting the case for Ivory. Mr. McIntyre will take six witnesses with him. Their names he will not divulge.

Mr. McIntyre said last night that he had not yet resigned his place in the District Attorney's office. He expected, however, before leaving to call upon District Attorney Olcott and have a talk with him about the matter. Mr. McIntyre would prefer to resign at once, but does not wish to block the business of the District Attorney's office by throwing down cases upon which he has been working. He expects to return from England by Feb. 1, and the cases in which he is concerned here could be postponed until that time. His resignation will depend upon Mr. Olcott's decision in the matter.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John W. Doane of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Congressman Richard C. Shannon is at the Buckingham.

—Prof. L. Clark Seelye of Northampton, Mass., is at the Murray Hill.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and Lynde Harrison of New Haven are at the Waldorf.

—William Otis Gray of Boston, J. C. Martin of Pittsburg, and N. E. Kernan of Utica are at the Holland.

—L. S. Hayes of Boston, F. J. Kinsman of New Haven, and J. H. Hollis of San Francisco are at the Gilsey.

—W. H. Allen of Philadelphia, T. M. Brown of Boston, and Jacob Kauffman of Pittsburg are at the Savoy.

—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas and Representative H. H. Powers of Vermont are at the Fifth Avenue.

—W. H. Morse of Boston, C. W. Wurster of Philadelphia, and George H. Emery of Concord, N. H., are at the Hoffman.

—Joseph Horner and J. P. Cochran of Pittsburg, Penn., and Charles Robinson of Scranton, Penn., are at the Westminster.

—Joseph Lawson, G. W. Hardum, and George Balme of Cincinnati and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Watson of New York are at the Brevoort.

—Ira D. Bronson of Boston, F. A. Pratt of Hartford, E. F. Kent of Providence, and W. P. Day, United States Navy, are at the Astor.

—John R. Reed of Canton, Ohio; John Ringling of Chicago, W. B. Brackoff of Boston, and Charles C. Castle of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

—A. H. Woodbury of Boston, C. D. Phelps of New Haven, James Brown of Philadelphia, and R. C. Reynolds of Troy are at the Grand Union.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Linington, C. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Maginis, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Edwards, C. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Hennocksburg, millinery; Hotel Albert.

—Smith, Weed & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.; C. H. Smith, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Guthrie, domestics, 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

King Humbert Ill.

ROME, Jan. 1.—King Humbert is ill, and the New Year's receptions at the Quirinal have consequently been postponed. Humbert is suffering from a cold which in the outset he neglected. He has been feverish, but at no time seriously ill. He is much better this evening.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Carthaginian, Capt. France, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, is aground in the Clyde.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Sir Charles Tupper, late High Commissioner of Canada in London, has postponed the date of his departure from England for Canada until Feb. 4.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Queen's speech opening the coming session of Parliament will, it is generally believed, refer to a closer union between Great Britain and the colonies, and will indicate the views of the Government in the matter.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President Faure received a telegram from the Czar to-day, in which the Russian Emperor, in addition to the usual New Year's greetings, expresses his good wishes for the prosperity of France. "Among the pleasantest recollections of the year," the Czar concludes, "are those of my charming sojourn in your beautiful country, the memory of which is ineffaceable."

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Passengers Who Arrived at Quarantine Last Night.

SS Aller, (Ger.) Kessler, Breman Dec. 23 via Southampton 24, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 23, via Queenstown 24, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Sighted south of Fire Island at 12:17 A. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moncure Robinson.

Moncure Robinson of 1623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, was a passenger on the steamship Finance on its last outward passage from New York to Colon. He died on the voyage out, and his body was brought back to this city on board the Finance, which reached this city Thursday night. The funeral will take place to-day at 12:30 P. M. from Mr. Robinson's Philadelphia residence.

Moncure Robinson was about forty years of age, and a son of Moncure Robinson, a well-known railroad man and civil engineer, who was one of the projectors of the Reading Railroad. His mother was Miss Charlotte Randolph Taylor of Virginia, who was the great-great-grand daughter of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Robinson was educated by private tutors, and early in life began to aid his father in the management of his large interests in the South and West. He was an enthusiastic sportsman. Mr. Robinson was a Director of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, known as the Bay Line. He was also interested in the Seaboard Air Line and the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad.

Mr. Robinson was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Club, the Country Club, the Rabbit Club, St. Anthony's Club, the Turf Club, and was the Secretary of the South Jersey Jockey Club. He was also a member of the Belmont Driving Association, the Philadelphia Horse Show Association, and the City Troop. About twelve years ago Mr. Robinson married Miss Lydia M. Biddle, the daughter of Henry Biddle. The couple had one child, a daughter, now about nine years old.

Rose Marie Rene Brady.

Rose Marie René Brady, wife of William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, died last Thursday at her residence, 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, after a short illness of Bright's disease. Mrs. Brady was born in Paris in 1867. She was the daughter of Jacques and Julie René. She came to this country when two years old, and was educated at a Roman Catholic institution in Philadelphia. She first made her appearance on the vaudeville stage in the first production of "The Twelve Temptations." She was known as "René, the transformation dancer." She married William A. Brady in 1887, and under the name of Marie René, made her first appearance in legitimate drama in her husband's dramatization of "She." She created the part of Amineh in "The Irish Arab," Mr. Brady's version of "The Veteran." When a daughter was born in 1891, Mrs. Brady retired to domestic life and only appeared on the stage once or twice thereafter, in order to fill a cast. She leaves her husband, a daughter, Alice, five years old, and a son, William A. Brady, Jr., three years old. The funeral services take place at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, and the interment will be in Cavalry Cemetery.

Edward M. Johnson.

Edward M. Johnson, Journal Clerk of the Assembly of the State of New York, died of Bright's disease, after four months' illness, at his home in Oneonta yesterday morning. He was born in London, England, sixty-three years ago, and came to America when fifteen years of age. He established The Addison Advertiser in 1858, and continued it for sixteen years. Afterward he moved to Otsego County, and purchased The Oneonta Herald, of which he was editor for eight years. For many years he was one of the leading Republican politicians of the State. He was Deputy Clerk of the Assembly eight years, of the Senate two years, and Clerk of the Assembly in 1872, and from 1876 to 1882, inclusive. He was Secretary of the Republican State Committee from 1873 to 1882, Post Office Inspector from 1883 to 1885, Special Agent of the Census Bureau in 1891-93, Assistant Secretary of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and Journal Clerk of the Assembly from 1894 to the time of his death. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

Augustus W. Cutler.

Ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler died at his residence in Morristown, N. J., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of an operation performed upon him recently for appendicitis. Mr. Cutler was born at Morristown in 1829. His early life was passed upon a farm and he was educated in the local schools. He took up the study of law and was for some years in the office of Gov. Daniel Haines. He was Prosecutor of Pleas for Morris County in 1856-61. He was elected President of the Morristown Board of Education in 1870 and held that position for several years. He was elected a State Senator in 1871 and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New Jersey in 1873. In 1874 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Representative in Congress for the Fifth District of New Jersey. His opponent was William Walter Phelps. The contest was a close one. Mr. Cutler was elected by a majority of seven votes. He was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. Mr. Cutler was active in the cause of temperance and during his career in Congress he made an active fight for the rights of his State in her swamp lands.

Charles Higbee Townsend.

Charles Higbee Townsend, an old resident of Staten Island, died at the home of his son, Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend, at New Brighton, late Thursday night. Mr. Townsend was born March 19, 1828, in this city, at a point near where Exchange Place now is. A few years later the family moved to Clifton, Staten Island, and resided in a handsome residence near Fort Wadsworth, the property now being a part of the new fort. Mr. Townsend was for many years engaged in the dry goods business in this city. He retired some years ago. His health had been poor for some time past, but no serious complications manifested themselves until about two hours before he died. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Andrew W. Swett.

Andrew W. Swett, who, for many years, has been agent of the Adams Express Company in this city, and who was with Samuel Adams and assisted him in founding the Adams Express Company, died in Bensonhurst, L. I., yesterday afternoon from Bright's disease. Mr. Swett was born in Maine some seventy-five years ago.

Mary Emerson Haven.

Mrs. Mary Emerson Haven, well known as a promoter of culture among women, died yesterday in Chicago at the age of 77 years. Mrs. Haven was born in Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 22, 1819. Her father was the Rev. Ralph Emerson, professor in Andover Theological Seminary.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Mother Benedict, head of the order of the Sisters of Charities of the Incarnate Word, died yesterday of consumption. She was born in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, May 15, 1836.

A Wife Cruel

DRAPER INTERESTS UNITED.

Consolidation of Several Large Manufactories in Massachusetts.

HOPEDALE, Mass., Jan. 1.—All the principal corporations controlled by the Drapers are being consolidated into one concern, with $5,500,000 capital. E. S. Draper is President and George A. Draper Treasurer.

Among the firms included are the Hopedale Machine Company, Dutcher Temple Company, Hopedale Machine Screw Company, and George Draper & Sons. The change will take place as soon as the legal formalities are perfected. The new corporation will be known as the Draper Company.

In the London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 2½ per cent. Bar Silver—Market quiet; quoted at 29 13-16d per ounce.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces that it will pay coupons on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, Samuel Carr, Chairman, announces that sales under foreclosure of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated mortgage, Utah Southern Railroad general mortgage, and the Utah Southern Railroad extension first mortgage, have been fixed for Jan. 9, 1897, and that holders of the above mentioned securities who have not deposited them under the plan of reorganization should do so before the above date, until which date deposits will be received on payment of $100 per bond, and $1 per share of stock in addition to the regular assessments.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 187 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

6 Per Cent.

Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Butte and Boston Mining Company.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Agreement of March 16, 1896, and in performance of the duty thereby imposed, the Committee has adopted the following Plan for the reorganization of the Company:

The signers of the aforesaid Agreement, and those who have become parties thereto by the deposit of securities thereunder, are hereby notified that they are entitled, on or before the twentieth day of January, 1897, to receive back the securities deposited by them with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on the surrender of the certificates issued by the Trust Company for such securities, and upon compliance with the conditions of the Sixth paragraph of that Agreement.

All signers and depositors who do not withdraw from said Agreement on or before the said 20th day of January, shall, under the terms of said Agreement, be conclusively and finally assumed to have assented to and ratified the plan herewith presented and the Agreement of Dec. 18th, 1896, referred to therein, and to have become bound thereby.

CONDENSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, or such part thereof as the Committee may deem advisable, or able to control for that purpose, will be sold, and, if purchased by or in the interest of the Committee, a new company will be organized under the laws of the State of New York, or of such other State as may be deemed most desirable.

Participation under this plan of reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, by bondholders, stockholders, and creditors is dependent:

(a) As to those who are signers of the Agreement of March 16, 1896, or depositors of vouchers or securities thereunder, by the failure to withdraw such vouchers or securities on or before the 20th day of January, 1897.

(b) As to all others, by the deposit of their vouchers and securities with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before the 15th day of January, 1897, under the terms of this Plan and of said Agreement, dated December 18th, 1896, which is made a part of this Plan, and by the payment to the Trust Company at the time of such deposit of the assessments hereafter prescribed, after which date no further securities will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee, and then only upon the payment of such penalty as the Committee may prescribe. No securities will be received on deposit unless in negotiable form, and bonds must carry all unpaid coupons.

The new company is to authorize the following securities:

FIRST. $1,500,000 six per cent. 20-Year First Mortgage Gold Bonds in the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached, with the option to the Company to redeem any part of the issue at 105 and accrued interest at any time after five years.

These bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, covering all the mining and other properties of the present Company that may be acquired by the new Company, and all after-acquired property of every kind, which may be capable of being subjected to the lien of a mortgage, and by the establishment of a sinking fund.

The present mortgages cover only a part of the mining properties, many of the valuable claims not being subject to the mortgage.

SECOND. Common stock to the aggregate amount of $2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 per share.

Holders of stock in the old Company of the par value of $25 per share are entitled to participate in this Plan of Reorganization, and to receive an equal number of shares in the new Company of the par value of $10 per share, upon payment of an assessment of $10 per share as hereinafter provided.

A syndicate has been formed to the subscribed amount of $2,000,000, to provide the cash estimated as necessary to carry out the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, and to furnish the new Company with working capital.

The payments of the assessment by depositors of common stock must be made at the offices of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, as follows:

$2.50 thereof at the time of the deposit of the certificates, which shall be not later than January 15th, 1897.

Those stockholders of the present Company who have already deposited their stock shall make said first payment on or before said 20th day of January, 1897.

$2.50 thereof on the 15th day of February, 1897.
$2.50 thereof on the 15th day of March, 1897, and the balance of
$2.50 on the 15th day of April, 1897. All payments must be receipted for by the depositary on the Certificates of Deposit.

The holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Old Colony Trust Company upon the deposit of securities under the Agreement of March 16, 1896, will be entitled to the benefits of this Plan, without the issue of new certificates, provided that if, and whenever, required by the Committee, and within the time limited therefor, such existing certificates be produced to the Trust Company and stamped as assenting to this Plan and to the accompanying Agreement.

Failure to pay any installment when and as payable will subject the deposited securities and all rights on account of any prior payments to forfeiture.

Pending their use for reorganization purposes, all securities heretofore deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the Agreement of March 16, 1896, and all securities that may be hereafter deposited under the terms of this Plan, and of the said Agreement of Dec. 18th, 1896, shall be held by the Old Colony Trust Company subject to the order and full control of the Committee. All such vouchers and securities are, in the discretion of the Committee, to be kept alive so long as in their judgment they may be necessary for reorganization purposes.

Copies of the Plan and of the Agreements of March 16th and Dec. 18th, 1896, may be had on application to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

E. ROLLINS MORSE, Chairman,
SAMUEL CARR,
GORDON ABBOTT,
WILLIAM A. GASTON,
THOMAS NELSON,
Committee.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, of Counsel.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Reorganization.

To Holders of Receipts for General Mortgage Bonds of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.,

Issued by Central Trust Company of New York (either "stamped" or "unstamped,") which have assented to the plan and agreement of reorganization dated December 14, 1895:

New York, Philadelphia, and London, December 22, 1896.

Pending delivery of the new securities, we shall be prepared, on and after January 2, 1897, to advance to holders of receipts as above 2 per cent. in cash on the amount of bonds specified on such receipts. This advance represents the interest due January 1, 1897, on the new bonds.

Reorganization receipts must be presented at our offices, in order that such advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named Company maturing January 1, 1897, secured upon the following tracts of coal land:

Catharine Groh tract,
St. Clair tract,
Leelands, Oak Hill tract,
Eagle Hill tract,
Eagle Hill, Ravensdale, Dilcamp, West Flowery Field tracts,
Eagle Hill, West Flowery Field tracts,
Brady, Gray & Wetherill tracts.
Locust Mountain, Summit Improvement Co. lands.
Tamaqua Company's lands,

will be paid at our office at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The American and Foreign Committees, representing holders of the above bonds, have received deposits of more than 96 per cent. of the entire issue. Decrees of foreclosure of the First Mortgage upon the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have been entered, and it is expected that the road will be sold at an early day. Upon such sale the American and Foreign Committees will act in concert for the protection of the bonds deposited with them.

The American Committee will, in accordance with previous advertisements, continue to receive deposits of the above bonds with The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, and the Shawmut National Bank, Boston, upon the payment of $50 per bond until January 14, 1897, after which date no further bonds will be received. Bonds not deposited with the committees up to that date will not be entitled to share in the protection afforded by the committees at the sale or otherwise.

Dated New York, December 31, 1896.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
G. J. WETZLAR,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers.

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

We hold and offer for sale the following choice

Investment Securities:

N. Y. CENT. & HUD. RIVER R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1903. REG.
N. Y. & HARLEM R. R. CO. Consolidated 7%s, due 1900. COUP. & REG.
WEST SHORE R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 4%s, due 2361. REG.
N. Y. & NORTHERN R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 5%s, due 1927. COUP.
ROME, WAT. & OGD. R. R. CO. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5%s, due 1922. COUP.
N. Y., LACK. & WEST'N R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1921. REG.
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1914. COUP.
DEL. & HUDSON CANAL CO., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1917. COUP.
CHIC., R. I. & PAC. R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1917. REG.
CHIC. & NORTHW. R'WAY CO. Consolidated 7%s, due 1915. COUP.
MIL., L. S. & WEST. R'WAY CO. Consol. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1921. COUP.
CHESA. & OHIO R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. "Series A" 6%s, due 1908. COUP.
CHESA. & OHIO R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. Penin. Exten. 6%s, due 1911. COUP.
BALT. & POTOMAC R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1911. COUP.
CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'WAY CO. Ch. & Pac., Wt. Div., 1st Mtge. 5%s, due 1921. COUP.
CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'Y CO., H. & Dak. Div., 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1910. COUP.
CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'WAY CO., Southw. Div., 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1909. COUP.
CHIC., BUR. & QUINCY R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1903. COUP.
CHIC., ST. L. & NEW OR. R. R. CO. Con. Mtge. 5%s, due 1951. COUP.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO. Consol. Mtge. 6%s, due 1915. COUP.
NASH., CHAT. & ST. L. R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1913. COUP.
INTER. & GT. NORTHERN R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1919. COUP.
ST. P. & SIOUX CITY R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1919. COUP.
LAKE SH. & MICH. SOUTHERN R'WAY CO. 2d Mtge. 7%s, due 1913. REG. & COUP.

Prices and particulars on Application.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated 5% Bonds.
Collateral Trust 5% Bonds.
Capital Stock.
Utah Southern General Mtge. 7% Bonds.
Utah Southern Extension 7% Bonds.

Sales under foreclosure of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Consolidated Mortgage, the Utah Southern Railroad General Mortgage and the Utah Southern Railroad Extension First Mortgage having been fixed for **JANUARY 9TH, 1897,** holders of the above mentioned securities who have not deposited the same under the Plan of Reorganization should make deposit thereof before the above date, until which date deposits will be received on payment of a penalty of $100 per bond and $1 per share of stock in addition to the regular assessments.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston.
GEO. P. BUTLER, Secretary,
Dec. 30, 1896. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

In pursuance of the power conferred by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated December 10, 1895, I hereby give notice that said Agreement and Plan have been modified, and a copy of the modification filed with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.**

By the modification Frederic P. Olcott, Calvin S. Brice, and George R. Sheldon are constituted a Reorganization Committee to carry out the Plan as amended.

Copies of the modification may be had at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,** 54 Wall st., New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit are requested to present their certificates, to be stamped with an assent to the modification.

Dated New York, December 30, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company.

On and after January 2d, 1897, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay $15 on each certificate issued by it for Omaha & St. Louis Railway first mortgage bonds deposited under the bondholders' agreement with W. Emlen Roosevelt, Cornelius B. Gold, and Francis Smith, Committee.

Dated December 30th, 1896.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY,
by
H. A. MURRAY,
Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executor.)

52 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l. Bank. (For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
$5,000 De Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Assumed by the Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.) 1910.
$7,500 Auburn Brewing Co. of Auburn, N. Y., 6 p. c. Skg. fund & Gold Bds, 1911.
10 shs. Baltimore Dry Dock Co.
10 shs. 10th & 23d St. Ferry Co.
12 shs. Western National Bank.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
29 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
11 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l. Bank.
24 shs. Nat'l. Park Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
17 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
3 shs. American Steel Casting Co. common.
3 shs. American Steel Casting Co. pref'd.
10 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Bowery Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$2,000 Baltimore Belt R. R. Co. 1 Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1990.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York, for the sale to the Trustee of 400 First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the Terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to draw bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York," and must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d of January, 1897. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, December 22, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY

JANUARY 2D, 1897.

Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clarke County, Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Iowa, Funding and Refunding.
Colbert County, Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Col., Sewer Refunding Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works; Electric Light.
Day County, S. Dak., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 22 (Drain) School Bldg.
Elbert County, Ga., Court House and Jail.
Elmwood, Ills., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Drain and Sewer.
Fisher, Minn., (Polk Co.,) Refunding.
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Texas, Limited Debt Street Improvement.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Heard County, Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, South Dak., School.
Ilwaca, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School Dist. Refunding.
King County, Wash., School District No. 3; School District No. 18.
Lake County, South Dak., Refunding.
Linn County, Ore., School District No. 16.
Macon County, Ills., Court House.
Madison, South Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Iowa, Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ills., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula County, Mont., School District No. 59.
Odebolt, Ia., Water Works, Refunding.
Otter Tail County, Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building; Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ills., Board of Education, School District No. 6.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Sac County, Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding 1st and 2d Series, Sewer, and Sewer Tunnel.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spaulding Co., Ga., Improvement.
Teton County, Mont., Funding "Gold."
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Waitsburgh, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Webster City, Ia., Electric Light.
West Hammond, Ind., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., School District School Building Refunding.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, City Hall.

JANUARY 5TH, 1897.

Waukegan, Ills., Funding.

JANUARY 15TH, 1897.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Ills., Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District.

JANUARY 16TH, 1897.

Lawrence County, Ills., Court House.

JANUARY 18TH, 1897.

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1 (Stellacoom.)

JANUARY 19TH, 1897.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works, and Sewerage.

JANUARY 20TH, 1897.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R. CO., Office of the Receivers.
NEW YORK, December 24, 1896.

The coupons due July 1, 1894, from the following-named bonds will be paid on and after January 2, 1897, at the Chase National Bank, New York, with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity.

First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, extended 1880.

Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1885, renewed.

First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

CHARLES M. McGHEE,
HENRY FINK, Receivers.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST and DEPOSIT COMPANY of BALTIMORE:

GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 8s.
RALEIGH & AUGUSTA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY 5s.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, December 15th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees payable January 2, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 22. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1896.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company, payable on and after January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to January 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, December 23, 1896.
Eighty-Seventh Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from December 23d until January 2d.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Illinois Steel Company Debentures.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds.
North Eastern Railroad Company of South Carolina Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing January 1st, 1897, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street, New York.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
NEW YORK, December 22d, 1896.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until January 4th, 1897.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company, Drexel Building.
Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (one dollar per share,) payable on Jan. 15, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1896. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mercantile National Bank.
New York, December 22d, 1896.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAMES V. LOTT, Assistant Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New York, Dec. 31st, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3 per cent.,) payable on and after January 2d, 1897.

LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, Dec. 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York, December 22d, 1896.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST.
New York, Dec. 28, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1897.

F. BALTES, Cashier.

San Francisco & North Pacific R'way Co,

Coupon No. 16 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 40 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1897:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mort. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge.
Centralia & Chester R. R. Co.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y Co.
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Street Railway Co. of Memphis.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville Brewing Association.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, Water, Light & Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric R'y.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Herkimer Union Free School.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Iowa City Water Co., Receiver's Certificates.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club, 2d Mortgage.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming R'y Co.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust, P.
Mosler Safe Co.
Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer & Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Co. 1st Cons'd.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Phelps Water Works Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
Salt Lake & Ogden Gas & Electric Light Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y. Interest on Debenture Scrip.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Vanderburgh Co.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. C. of Milwaukee.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R. Co.

January 5, 1897.
Detroit, Hillside & Southwestern R. R. Co.—Dividend.

January 10, 1897.
Joliet and Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

January 15, 1897.
Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka and Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
Nevada Water Co.
St. Paul City Railway Co.

January 20, 1897.
Pekin Water Co.

January 27, 1897.
Holland Irrigation Canal Co.

January 31, 1897.
Parsons Water Supply and Power Co.

Union Pacific Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST 6% BONDS.

Coupons due January 1st, 1897, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on and after Saturday, January 2d, 1897.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
1370.
185TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 24th, 1896.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1897.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 5th, 1897. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Dec. 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.,
New York, December 3, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1897, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

The National Bank of North America in New York, 225 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have today declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to the shareholders on and after Saturday, January 2nd, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed till that day.

A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1897.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank, New York.
104TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1897, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22d, 1896.

Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company.
No. 32 Liberty St., New York.
New York, December 30th, 1896.

The coupons due January 1st, 1897, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after January 2d, 1897, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
December 23d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the second day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.

25 Park Place, New York, Dec. 24, 1896.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

National Citizens' Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1896.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 2d, 1897.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, December 23, 1896.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1897.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company due Jan. 1, 1897, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2 at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JAN. 2D, 1897:

Allen County, Ind., County 5s.
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 6s.
Blackford County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4½s.
Construction Equipment 7s.
Columbus City, Ind., Construction Equipment 7s, Cons. Funding 5s.
Columbia City, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Val

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Jan. 1.—Edward Wright (colored) was hanged here this morning for the murder of Ida Crummiel.

XENIA, Ohio, Jan. 1.—An explosion occurred at the Miami Powder Company's works to-day. Abijah Kretzer, married, and Joe Hopping, single, were fatally hurt.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 1.—James Belz and his wife and child were asphyxiated. Four other members of the family narrowly escaped.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—Ex-State Senator Henry C. Zehrung, at the head of the Standard Glass and Paint Company, one of the most prominent business men in Lincoln, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The fishing schooner Alice Norwood collided with the schooner Ward last evening. The Norwood sank in five minutes. Her crew was rescued by the Ward. She was owned by Thomas F. Nealon, and valued at $4,000.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Jan. 1.—At Barfield, Adolph Mavis shot and killed Mrs. J. A. Payne, and then turning the revolver on himself fired a bullet into his head, dying instantly. Before Mrs. Payne's marriage she and Mavis were sweethearts.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Samuel Whittaker, a shoemaker, of North Cambridge, this afternoon killed his wife by blowing the top of her head off with a shotgun. He then attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The couple have had numerous quarrels.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 1.—M. J. Ryan, Chief of the Fire Department, was shot at five times this afternoon by Assistant Chief Frank Wood, two of the bullets taking effect, one in the back and one in the right thigh. Wood had been reported for drunkenness, and Mayor Mayo was in the act of writing the order of suspension when the shooting took place.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Prosecuting Attorney Aul of Lafayette County yesterday expressed the opinion that the two men, James Nelson and Jesse Winner, who were lynched by a mob at Lexington a short time ago were innocent of the murder of Mrs. Winner and her baby. He claims to have sufficient evidence to cause the indictment of fifty of the lynchers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Early this morning a rear-end collision occurred on the New York Central Railroad near here between two freight trains. John Cook, a fireman, and Charles Vogel, a brakeman, both of Albany, were killed. George Gilchrist, engineer of the rear train, saw that a collision was inevitable, and jumped, thus saving his life. Several cars caught fire and were burned, causing a loss of $30,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

—DEDERICK & LONGYEAR.—Dederick & Longyear, one of the oldest firms of contractors and builders along the Hudson River, assigned Thursday to Charles H. Vanwert of Kingston. The assets are merely nominal, while the liabilities amount to several thousand dollars.

Dangerous Footpad Caught.

John Powers of 259 Spring Street, West Hoboken, while walking along Central Avenue in that village last night, was struck on the head from behind by a footpad using a sandbag. Mr. Powers was knocked down and the thief took his gold watch and chain. He cried for help, and Policeman Gurl ran up and captured the footpad. He gave his name as Michael J. Smith, thirty-three years old, of Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken. He was locked up on a charge of highway robbery with atrocious assault and battery.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

The annual series of tours to Florida will be resumed early in January and continued throughout the Winter and Spring. Nassau can also be included if desired by the new and short route through land locked waters to Palm Beach. There is a choice of routes including both rail and water. The tickets provide for first-class hotel accommodations at the principal resorts, with service of our agents, and give the passenger absolute freedom of movement, being good to return to New York until May 31, if desired.

FLORIDA AND NASSAU

Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for

CALIFORNIA

Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining-cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel comfortably and leisurely.

Other tours to Europe, Mexico, Jamaica, Round the World, etc.

Railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of the electric wiring and fixtures in the following structures:

Brick building for workshops in the first story and rooms for employes in the second story at Ward's Island, New York City;

Kitchen building connecting with the Verplanck Building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Laundry building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Brick building for female employes at Ward's Island, New York City;

Frame building for male employes at Central Islip, L. I., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 P. M. Monday, January 11th, 1897, to HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 7 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric wiring business and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New York, Nov. 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Peekskill Harbor, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. Jan. 5, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF FORMing a limited co-partnership, under the statutes of the State of New York applicable to such partnerships, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of commission brokers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, in cotton, coffee, grain, and in provisions, in the City of New York and elsewhere; and that the principal place of business of such partnership shall be situated in the City and County of New York.

3. That the names of all the general partners and of the special partner interested in such partnership and their respective places of residence are as follows:

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD is a general partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City; FREDERICK H. COHN is a general partner and resides at No. 128 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City; CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER is a general partner and resides at No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, New York City; EDWARD SALLINGER is a general partner and resides at No. 173 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER is the special partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

4. That the amount of capital which the said Charles Minzesheimer has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; and the period at which such partnership will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In witness whereof, the said general partners and said special partner have hereunto set their respective hands, at the City of New York, this thirty-first day of December, 1896. In presence of Walter Cox.

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD,
FREDERICK H. COHN,
CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER,
EDWARD SALLINGER,
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.

City and County of New York, ss: On this thirty-first day of December, 1896, before me personally came ABRAHAM ROSENFELD, FREDERICK H. COHN, CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER, EDWARD SALLINGER, and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons who are described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Seal.] WALTER COX.
Notary Public, New York County.
ja2-1aw6wS

NEW YORK, DEC. 31, 1896.

The firm of CHARLES HATHAWAY & CO. having expired by limitation this day, the undersigned have formed a partnership, and will continue the business of dealing in commercial paper as before under the same firm name, Mr. CHARLES B. PLATT and Mr. ROBERT B. WOODWARD remaining as special partners.

CHARLES HATHAWAY,
HENRY L. BOSWELL,
HOWARD C. SMITH,
JOHN J. HART.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET. Supreme Court, New York County. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as general guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. DE FOREST and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the eleventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain parcels of land, situated in the City of New York, and which are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Parcel One—All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by the Tenth Avenue, and easterly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue. Parcel Two—And also all those lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which taken together are bounded as follows: Northerly by One Hundred and Forty-first Street, southerly by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, westerly by Convent or New Ninth Avenue, and easterly by the line of land now or late of Jacob Matt. Being the same premises which had been conveyed to the said Paul Feierbend by three deeds, one from said William H. De Forest and wife, bearing even date with said mortgage, one from Oscar F. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 14, 1887, and one from John C. Shaw and wife, bearing date June 20, 1887, excepting rights to streets and avenues adjoining said lands, which said deeds were delivered simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage was given to secure a part of the purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, December 18th, 1896.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New York City.
d21 2aw3wM&S&ja11

COLUMBUS AVENUE AND 105TH STREET.—Supreme Court.—MARGARET MARSHALL and TOWNSEND WANDELL, executors, &c., against JAMES McNEILL and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, dated November 18, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus (lately Ninth) Avenue, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street; running thence easterly along One Hundred and Fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly along the middle line of the block one hundred feet to Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated December 15, 1896. MAXIMUS A. LESSER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.
d16-2aw3wW&S&ja7

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

and School of Stenography

will reopen after the Christmas holidays on Monday, January 4th, 1897. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Law, Civil Government, etc. Individual Instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Work by the day; luncheons, dinner parties, silver cleaning, &c., by reliable young man: personal reference. A. T., Box 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, where parlormaid is kept; is competent and reliable; personal reference. H. H., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Jan. 5 on account of family going abroad; single; ten years' excellent city reference; total abstainer; thoroughly understands his business in every detail; will be highly recommended by present employer. Coachman, 28 State St., third floor.

COACHMAN.—Experienced city driver; married; honest, sober, intelligent; 12 years' reference from present employer, who is giving up horses; would go in country. Saxton, 136 Magnolia Av., Jersey City; or care of A. J. Post, 289 4th Av., New York.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—By a young man, (English,) who thoroughly understands his duties; strictly sober and reliable; personal reference. A. Y., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—Disengaged after Jan. 2; thoroughly experienced; English; family going to Europe. A. A. C., 28 East 64th St., present employer's.

Valets.

VALE'ING.—Two or three gentlemen wanted by thoroughly experienced English servant; six years' city references. A. B., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BARRINGTON,
40 EAST 25TH STREET (Madison Sq.)
ONE DESIRABLE APARTMENT TO LET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of the GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that the Gas Engine and Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing its name from the Gas Engine and Power Company to the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury and Company, Consolidated.

That said application will be made upon the petition of the said Gas Engine and Power Company, dated and verified the 19th day of November, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the fourth day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY,
by JOHN J. AMORY, President.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Gas Engine and Power Company, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d5-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE SCHUCHMAN, plaintiff, against ADELINA FREDERIKA SCHUCHMAN, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, November 12th, 1896.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Adelina Frederika Schuchman, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 11th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
d12-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JULIA L. MORRISON, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN MILLER and FLOYD H. BUCK, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 6, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To the Defendant, Benjamin Miller:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 7, 1896, and filed December 8, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said city and county, where the complaint was filed November 16, 1896.

Dated New York, December 8, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York. d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business at No. 564 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, for the benefit of creditors, at his office in the New York Life Insurance Company Building, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December 11, 1896.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Assignee.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HONORable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business at No. 564 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said Samuel M. Bixby, individually, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1896.

RICHARD W. G. WELLING, Assignee.
GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Wall Street, New York City. d19-1aw6wS

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at PM for Netherlands direct per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam."

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship New York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 28, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM, previous day.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1896.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

27TH ST., 5 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths; breakfast if desired; central location.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Two large handsome rooms; private bath; permanent only; private house; excellent neighborhood; references.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen desiring refined quarters. 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.

Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.

Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng., (seashore,) Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel,a.p.$3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA, East Coast Hotel System.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov.14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan.20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
Palm Beach, Palm Bch Inn,ap. " Dec.23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan.16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
FLORIDA, Plant System of Hotels.
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Palatka, Fla., Putnam House, will open Jan. 17th.
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal.W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House,e.p.,$1 up,a.p.,$3 up
Montgomery, Ala..Exchange Hotel,a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct..Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p.$1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire,e.p.$1,a.p.$3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep.$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette,ep.,$1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover,ap.,$2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up,e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y, Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga., The De Sota.....ap., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N.J. Trenton H'se,e.p.$1 up,a.p.$2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p.$1.50, a.p.$3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Fort au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE..Delonclé, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Patrot., Sat. Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 6, Noon		Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon	
Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon		Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon	
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon		Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon	
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon		Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 2
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Jan. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 201 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10AM
GERMAN Office, 5 Bowling Green.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 AM | *Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | *Normannia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 5th and 16th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Cherbourg, Paris; Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27
PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacao, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration

NOT A VERY GAY HOLIDAY

FEW OF THE HOTEL MEN GAVE ELABORATE LUNCHES.

Balls, Parties, and Other Forms of Entertainment Were Plenty—Feasts for Prisoners—Informal Reception at City Hall.

The quietness of the main thoroughfares of this city yesterday was suggestive of exhaustion caused by the turbulent outburst of New Year enthusiasm which made the preceding midnight a wakeful period. To "the stranger within our gates" there was comparatively little in yesterday's doings to awaken an interest in the holiday. Even at the hotels, which in past years have teemed with life, there was a restraint that was disheartening to the peripatetic gay element.

In accordance with the determination of the Hotel Men's Association there were no important violations of the provisions of the Raines law prohibiting the serving of free lunches. In some of the principal up-town hotels an assortment of cold meats and relishes occupied side tables, and customers were free to help themselves to a bit of luncheon without any particular efforts being made to collect the nominal prices marked on the dishes. At the Metropolitan Hotel John H. Fife spread an elaborate lunch in the café, for which a nominal charge was made.

In Central Park a few sleighing parties managed to extract some pleasure out of the remnant of snow. Because of the thinness of the ice the Park Superintendent put up the sign "No Skating." Almost every available hall in the city was engaged for an annual ball, an anniversary festival, or an informal hop. There were also a number of athletic contests in various parts of the city.

In some of the city prisons the holiday was observed by the distribution of fruits and delicacies sent in by philanthropic persons, or the serving of extra repasts of roast chicken, turkey, cranberry sauce, and mince and pumpkin pies. At the Tombs Warden John E. Van de Carr, through the co-operation of some charitably disposed ladies, was enabled to give the prisoners a turkey dinner. The annual concert, given by the Prison Guild in the main corridor of the Tombs was unusually interesting. Although most of the prisoners were kept in their cells they were able to hear the music and the recitations. The ladies of the guild who provided the entertainment are Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, President; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Vice President; Mrs. Mary Vanderpoel, Secretary, and Mrs. Frederick K. Porter, Treasurer.

A reception to the young men of New York attracted a large number of persons to the rooms of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association from 3 until 10 P. M. Members of the Ladies' Committee received the guests in the large hall, which was decorated with rugs and ornaments. There was an enjoyable programme of music and other forms of entertainment.

There was no formality whatever about Mayor Strong's New Year's reception in his office in the City Hall. The Mayor was at his desk from noon until after 1 o'clock, and all who called to wish him a happy New Year were cordially received, and there was a pleasant interchange of compliments. Secretary Hedges and P. Bradlee Strong, the Mayor's son, assisted the Mayor in receiving his callers, who were mainly city officials.

"This used to be quite an important New Year's Day function in the City Hall," said Gen. James R. O'Beirne, one of the Commissioners of Charities, as he shook hands with the Mayor.

"Yes," said the Mayor, "and it will be quite an important function next year when we come to install the Mayor of the Greater New York. A year from to-day at this time I will be out of office, and I will be as merry as any of them, and at this hour I shall be shaking hands with the boys elsewhere and having a good time."

The Mayor served no tea or any other kind of refreshments. He received a letter from a friend offering to present him with a teacup eighty years old. He said he would accept the cup, but he would not give the name of the donor.

DINNER FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

Over Four Hundred Entertained at the Day Star Home.

A turkey dinner was given to more than four hundred homeless and friendless women, at the Day Star Home, 140 West Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday, from 12 to 6 P. M.

The guests were welcomed and cared for by Mrs. E. G. Draper, "Sister Charlotte," the founder and Superintendent of the home. She was assisted by Sisters Gertrude, Blanche, Estelle, and Harriet, and Secretary E. G. Draper. After the women had been provided for, nearly two hundred men were fed from 6 to 8 o'clock.

The home is dependent on voluntary contributions for its support, and nearly all provisions for the dinner were given by the friends of the home, in answer to the appeal of the sisters. The home has been a refuge for 500 women during the year, the majority of whom are at present earning their own living. It is non-sectarian, and only retains as permanent inmates women desirous of living a pure life and willing to work.

Among the patronesses who attended the dinner were Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. E. J. Demorest, Mrs. C. F. Meek, Mrs. J. J. Beckley, Miss Littlefield, Miss Abbie Briggs, Miss Armeda Smith, and Miss McKeon.

MAYOR WURSTER'S RECEPTION.

He Kept Open House in the Brooklyn City Hall.

Mayor Wurster kept open house at his office, in the City Hall, from 11 o'clock until noon yesterday in accordance with the custom of his predecessors. He was assisted by his private secretary, Wilbur Palmer, and during the hour there was a steady stream of callers.

The office was decorated with plants and flowers. A display of orchids from the greenhouses of Henry B. Scholes, a friend of the Mayor, formed an interesting part of the decorations.

Former Mayor Schieren was the Mayor's first caller. Then came Alexander E. Orr, President of the Civil Service Commission. He staid long enough to congratulate Mr. Wurster for his loyalty to the commission during the year, whereat the Mayor looked pleased and bowed his thanks. The Society of Old Brooklynites to the number of fifty came in a body to congratulate the Mayor, and their Vice President, Dr. J. Z. Watson, made a short address. Mayor Wurster in reply thanked the society for carrying out the old custom.

Among the callers were the heads of the city departments, members of the Board of Aldermen, Police Superintendent McKelvey, Deputy Superintendent John Mackellar, the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, Col. Harry Michell, Dr. David S. Skinner, Major John D. Kelley, Horace E. Dresser, Frank Squier, Ludwig Nissen, the Rev. L. W. Hart, and Edwin Knowles.

Judge McCarthy Receives.

Judge and Mrs. McCarthy gave a reception at their residence, 135 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night. They were assisted by Mrs. Teresa E. Duane and Mrs. Edward J. Byrne, sisters of the Judge, and Miss Ethel Stewart. Bimborg's orchestra furnished music, and Miss Stewart of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang some solos.

Among those who called were Judges Newburger, McMahon, O'Dwyer, Joseph F. Daly, and Chief Justice Van Wyck, Prof. Bosworth, John B. McGoldrick, Dr. Coggeshall, Jacob Fromme, John P. Buckley, Coroner Fitzpatrick, Alderman Noonan, Assemblyman Roche, Arthur Furber, Solomon De Young, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lyons, Frederick Hall, Henry Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Valkenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simon, Misses Charlotte and Josephine Dunnehy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Sullivan, Frank Rothman, William Baldorf, Miss Baldorf, ex-Judge Botte, Michael Donovan, James McDermott, Lewis Phillips, Michael J. Keegan, A. H. Berrick, Samuel Goldsmith, and Michael H. Whelan.

Reception to Their Friends.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held open house yesterday at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There was a reception, with a basket ball contest, exhibitions of art work, lithographic proofs, 1897 bicycle models, a musical and humorous entertainment, and refreshments. Among the ladies who assisted in receiving were Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. William Uhler, Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. Charles E. Patterson, Mrs. Albert Best, Mrs. Fabregou, Mrs. Thomas Newman, Mrs. Charles Whedon, Mrs. Martha C. Holmes, M. D., and Mrs. Clara V. Shepard.

Visitors at the Aquarium.

About 7,000 persons visited the Aquarium yesterday. Five extra policemen were on duty about the tanks, but no lines were observed, and the visitors were free to roam about at will. The employes dragged the big central tank Thursday night, and again yesterday morning, to recover the diamond ring which one of two women who had visited the place Thursday afternoon said she had lost. It was not found.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

One of the Most Brilliant Functions Ever Seen in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The annual New Year's observance at the White House took place to-day according to custom. It constitutes an ordeal for the President and the mistress of the White House, for they must shake hands with thousands of their fellow-citizens and a large number of distinguished foreigners.

President and Mrs. Cleveland smiled and bowed and beamed through it all day and stifled the winces that unconsciously followed the hearty grasp of some young subaltern fresh from the frontier or the grip of some horny hand that had done service in the late political campaign.

It is the last function of this sort in which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will figure as the principal characters, and this may have been responsible in part for the throng that paraded corridors and apartments during the time set apart for the reception. The interior of the mansion had been lavishly decorated for the occasion.

In the dainty, oval-shaped Blue Room, the official chamber of the White House, with its delicately tapestried walls, the artistic effect was well carried out. It was in this apartment that the President, Mrs. Cleveland and the receiving party stood. Soft-hued globes tampered the gleams of electric light that filled the room. The two mantels were banked in solid masses of cut flowers—roses of many varieties, and the rarest of other blooms that the conservatories of the mansion could give. Both mirrors were draped in smilax, while the scintillating pendants of the central chandelier were profusely entwined with the delicate creeper. In each of the three windows was a stately growing palm, while smaller palms were banked around them, together with azaleas and ferns. In the fireplaces were ferns galore, and the decoration was completed by fringes of ivy around the doors and cornices.

Those who paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Cleveland passed out of the receiving chamber into the Green Room and thence into the spacious East Room, the scene of so many historical occurrences. Six hundred people is the ordinary capacity of this apartment. To-day it was filled to an uncomfortable degree with foreign envoys, officers of the army and navy, high judicial functionaries, Senators, Representatives, and many civilians, with a large number of ladies.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set for the beginning of the reception. Before that time members of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassadors, Ministers, attachés, and their wives and daughters had begun to arrive and were ushered into the Red Room, where they awaited the signal to pass along the line. Out in the public lobby the United States Marine Band, under the leadership of Prof. Franciulli, waited the signal to play. Suddenly Franciulli waved his baton, and the various instruments burst forth into the well-known air of "Hail to the Chief." Down the private staircase came the President, Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, led by Col. John M. Wilson, United States Army, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Master of Ceremonies. Col. Wilson was attired in the uniform of a Colonel of Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Morton, and Secretary and Mrs. Francis, an imposing procession, passed along the corridor to the Blue Room and took their places, the President and Mrs. Cleveland at one end, with Secretary Olney and Col. Wilson at their right and the ladies forming a line across the apartment. The Cabinet officers modestly dropped to the rear and entered into conversation with some of the ladies who composed that contingent commonly designated "behind the line."

A year ago to-day the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland was fresh in the minds of those who saw Sir Julian Pauncefote bow and smile as he shook the President's hand. To-day it was Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, who was, metaphorically, in Sir Julian's shoes. The greetings he gave and received were cordial in the extreme. Resplendent in gold braid, he passed along the line bowing and smiling with Castilian courtesy to the ladies in the receiving party. Senora Dupuy de Lome and a number of uniformed Secretaries and attachés, some of them with their wives, followed the Spanish Minister.

Chief Justice Fuller was present at the head of the Supreme Court members, and Major Gen. Miles led the military contingent.

NEW YEAR'S AT LAKEWOOD.

Reception by Mrs. George J. Gould, Followed by Dancet in the Evening.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—New Year's Day at this resort was marked by two notable social affairs at the Country Club. Mrs. George J. Gould this afternoon gave a reception from 4 until 7 o'clock, and to-night Mr. and Mrs. James Converse and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr gave a dance. The holiday decorations formed a fine background for the exquisite gown worn by Mrs. Gould and those of Mrs. Kingdon and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, who assisted in receiving. Lander's Orchestra played during the reception hours. There was a very large attendance of cottagers and friends from the hotels.

For the dance to-night the clubhouse was effectively decorated with garlands of evergreen, sparkling with electric lights, running from the high ceiling to the balcony pillars and tied with red ribbons to the balcony railing. Supper was served at midnight at small tables, bright with red cannations.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Outhwaite, the Misses Andrews, S. T. Beckwith of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne, Theodore F. Vail, Mr. Bratton, Dunbar Wright, Frederick Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore of New York. Among the cottagers who were present with the members of their house parties were: Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, and the Misses Davis.

The New Year's ball at the Laurel House to-night was a fine affair, enjoyed by the many young people at that house and at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. The decorations were simple, but an artistic effect was gained in the ballroom with feathery fern and pink roses. There were many prominent persons present—handsome matrons and pretty young women. The gowns were beautiful. The supper was served in the main dining room, where the small tables were gay with candelabra, with red candles and red shades, in addition to the strands of laurel and holly that form the regular decorations.

Among the guests were Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Grable, W. L. Bull, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, the Misses McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. K. Clinton Blair, John I. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gregory, the Misses Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, the Misses Harper, W. P. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. William G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tooker, Henry Dalley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrows Green, Mrs. Warren Pond, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Ballard, the Misses Ballard, Mrs. F. G. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, A. E. Gallatin, Mrs. Alfred W. Bates, and Mr. and Mrs. William Ropes of New York.

Mrs. William McMaster and Mrs. Blackstock of Newport, Mrs. W. W. Farnam, the wife of Prof. Farnam of Yale College; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCullough, Miss McCullough, and Mrs. S. C. Price of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Suydam and Mrs. Remsen Bennett of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Sandford Ross, with a party of twelve from Newark.

The holiday ball at the Palmer House also took place this evening. Holiday green and tall palms made the music room a pretty one for the dance. Supper followed in the main dining room, where there was also a fine show of green decorations. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. S. H. McIvoy, Miss Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Graf, the Misses Davidson, Mrs. Becker, Miss Becker, O. C. Plackney, Miss Louise Richards, Mrs. W. J. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Williamson, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Henry L. Kelly, Miss Helen Levien, and Miss Maloney of New York, the Misses Newman, the Misses Frank, Miss Meehan, Mrs. Mary Nesbet, Miss Nesbet, F. E. Low, Miss Rossiter, and Miss Moore of Brooklyn.

AMERICAN RECEPTIONS IN PARIS.

The Ambassador and Consul General Hold Levees.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador, held a New Year reception to-day, which was very largely attended by the members of the American colony. Miss Eustis, daughter of the Ambassador, acted as hostess. She was assisted by Mrs. George Eustis, Mrs. Alan Eustis, and Mrs. Vignaud, wife of the Secretary of the Embassy. Among those who attended the reception were William Dannat, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, Col. and Mrs. Charles Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stewart, Major and Mrs. Huntingdon, Mr. and Mrs. John George Munroe, and Countesse de Coetlogon.

Mr. Samuel E. Morss, the American Consul General, and Mrs. Morss gave an "at home," which was attended by five hundred guests. A galaxy of American beauties present consisted of Miss Bussey, Miss Buschback, Miss Noah, Miss Denby, Miss Sanderson, Miss Fairfax, Miss Fithian, Miss Plummer, Miss Maud Davis, Mrs. Bowen, and Mrs. Paul Bartlett.

The salons of both the Ambassador and the Consul General were beautifully decorated.

THREE PERSONS WOUNDED.

Bullets Fired by Holiday Roysterers Cause Much Harm.

Mrs. Grace Morgan, 50 years old, was shot in the abdomen shortly before midnight New Year's Eve, while in her apartments on the second floor of 239 East Seventy-fourth Street, watching the old year out. The shot came from outside and broke the window. Five shots were heard by the people of the house, and Mrs. Burns, who lives on the top floor, said one came through her window.

Samuel Gratz, who lives in the rear of Mrs. Morgan's apartments, was arrested later on suspicion of having fired the shots. He said he was firing off his revolver about midnight, but did not think the bullets struck any one. He was locked up. Mrs. Morgan was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where her wound was pronounced not dangerous.

John Bradenich, 40 years old, a baker of 320 East Seventy-first Street, was shot in the right arm shortly after midnight Friday morning, while standing in front of Rockwell's bakery at 420 East Seventy-fifth street. The wound was a slight one. Where the bullet came from is not known.

Frederick Hines, 18 years old, was shot in the face by some unknown person at Lewis and Fourth Streets early yesterday morning, while on his way home after the celebration. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital where the wound was declared not serious.

CHILDREN THE ENTERTAINERS.

A Benefit for the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

A large audience enjoyed an entertainment given for the benefit of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at Carnegie Lyceum, yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. M. Heineman.

The programme was carried out by children, including the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Military Band and eleven choir boys from St. Patrick's Cathedral, whom Archbishop Corrigan had permitted to take part.

The entertainment opened with an overture from "Carmen," given by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Military Band, under the leadership of Martin Cohen. Master Julius Scheudel then gave piano selections in an excellent manner. A play by the children of the Technical School followed, and then a cornet solo by members of the band was led by six-year-old Abe Fondella.

The choir boys from St. Patrick's Cathedral sang the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," and little Grace Laek danced.

Passengers Booked for Europe.

Among the passengers who are booked to sail on outgoing European steamships today are:

French Line steamship La Gascogne, for Havre—The Rev. H. R. Casgrain, John N. Courts, E. B. Fondeville, F. C. Lee, Albert Montgomery, P. L. Ronalds, and M. Rolland.

Cunard Line steamship Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—J. C. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Burton, Freeman H. Brown, F. A. Channing, M. P.; D. A. Chalmers, William Hann, F. A. Hull, F. W. Howes, Benjamin Horton, the Rev. Francis P. Hovey, Thomas B. Jones, John H. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall, H. S. Mountcastle, John Merritt, George V. Maynard, Robert J. MacBride, United States Consul at Edinburgh; Charles F. Reynolds, J. D. Santilhouse, Harcourt Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stephens, George Woodhouse, and S. H. Wilson.

Illness of Morris Goodhart.

Morris Goodhart, President of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, and of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, is dangerously ill at his residence, 1,148 Park Avenue. On December 21, last, the operation of laparotomy was performed upon him for the removal of an abcess in the peritoneal cavity. Since that time his condition has remained critical. Last night no improvement was manifested, and the physicians in charge are apprehensive that at any moment complications may arise which will prove fatal. If he can escape these for the next eight or ten days, there is hope for his recovery.

One Newsboy Stabs Another.

Nicholas Reefe and James McGuire, newsboys, quarreled in the reading room of the Newsboys' Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, last night, and they went into the hall to settle the dispute with their fists, when Reefe stabbed McGuire twice with a penknife in the left breast near the heart and in the back below the kidney. McGuire was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition and Reefe was locked up.

Dr. Butler Much Improved.

At Dr. Charles Butler's residence, 78 Park Avenue, it was said last night that the doctor had a very quiet day, and was feeling much better.

REMINDER TO MR. BLISS

CHOATE'S FRIENDS RECALL HIS PREVIOUS UTTERANCES.

A Protest Against Platt's Rule Which, Paul D. Cravath Says, Appears to Have Been Forgotten.

Paul D. Cravath, who has been one of the pronounced advocates of the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the Senatorship, has written a letter to the Republican Club in reference to the club's action Monday night. He says:

"The present condition of the Republican organization in this State gives to Mr. Choate's Senatorial candidacy an importance quite apart from the desirability of sending to the Senate a man of his eminent talents."

After referring to the work of the "Committee of Twenty-five" in investigating frauds carried through by "the men in control of the county organization," he says:

"We all know that Mr. Platt is, and has long been, the guiding spirit and master of the organization, which, in carrying out its 'deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud,' has padded rolls, packed primaries, disenfranchised Republican voters, prostituted the public service, made the Legislature and high officers of State its tools, levied tribute upon corporations, and in other ways too numerous to detail done more to lower the standard of political morals in our State than a generation of Tammany Hall."

Mr. Cravath gives this quotation from a statement by the club's President, Cornelius N. Bliss, published Jan. 27, 1896, which, he says, "will serve to indicate the position then taken with reference to Mr. Platt" by the Committee of Twenty-five and its supporters:

"I am not especially concerned in anything Mr. Platt may feel called upon to say, but I am firmly convinced of this much: That, though through his partnership with Stewart, Thornton, Lauterbach & Co. he has taken forced possession of the Republican County Organization, he has not the standing in this city to command the confidence of the Republican masses. He is not a voter here. Nevertheless, he is responsible for the frauds which have been committed here by his followers—frauds much too serious and far-reaching to be permitted to go unremedied."

The Republican Party, he adds, "would be courting defeat if it were to fail to enter its protest against the election of Mr. Platt, or his nominee, to the seat of Evarts and Conkling. Republicans have an opportunity of making this protest by joining in the support of Mr. Choate's candidacy."

Senator F. D. Pavey said yesterday, in regard to this letter of Mr. Cravath: "The points made in Mr. Cravath's letter in reference to the fraudulent character of the Republican organization in this city are just as true now as they were a year ago. I know of no political ethics which would justify any one who was righteously indignant then, condoning the same situation now. It has not been changed. If Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach merited the reprobation they received then, they deserve it still. There are, however, public considerations of National importance, aside from any question of honesty in State and city politics, which, I think, will be much better promoted by the election of Mr. Choate than of Mr. Platt."

MR. RAINES ESSAYS SARCASM.

Concludes His Reply to Mr. Pavey by Asking His Vote for Mr. Platt.

Letters from Senator John Raines and Assemblymen Tupper of Binghamton, McLaughlin of Monticello, and Schneider of Erie, in answer to Senator Pavey's letter asking their support for Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator, were made public last night. The writers all favor the election of Mr. Platt. Senator Raines says:

"I appreciate to the fullest extent the disinterested motives, the high desire for the public welfare, which controls your action in the advocacy of Mr. Choate. It was entirely unnecessary that you should so forcibly impress that feature of the case upon my mind by declaring that 'your desire to see Mr. Choate chosen is not prompted by any personal hostility to Thomas C. Platt, however relentless his opposition has been' to you. Why, of course not! I recognize the fact, my dear Senator, that it would be impossible for one who wears so gracefully and conspicuously the mantle of reform to be influenced by such petty considerations as the 'personal hostility' and 'relentless opposition' of Senator Platt. Indeed, I should sooner expect (of course, taking the risk of disappointment) that the greater the 'hostility' and 'opposition' the more you would be inclined to rally to his support if you could only see that the 'public welfare' demands it.

"It is my misfortune not to know your candidate except by his public reputation, hence I have no bias of 'personal hostility' in considering the request you make to support his candidacy. As you truly say, 'The union of moral and intellectual political forces of the late campaign must be preserved.' Let us 'shoot on the spot' any one who would dissever them. Were there two Senators to be elected, many would be strongly tempted to ask you to lay aside for the occasion your usual modesty and name also the running mate for your candidate, so that no one could entertain a lingering doubt that this most desirable 'union' might be preserved. But as this cannot be, and though it grieves me deeply to think that the 'union of moral and intellectual political forces' may by any possibility be severed, or only preserved through the political death of its two distinguished representatives, I yet feel constrained in the interest of what I believe to be the greatest good to the Republican cause, and of a proper support of the incoming National Administration, to vote for one who did his full share toward making Republican success possible, rather than for a candidate who is put forward by gentlemen whose highest ambition seems to be to gather the fruits of a victory to which their candidate is claimed to have contributed at least his individual vote.

"I invite you, my dear Senator, to join me in voting for the Hon. Thomas C. Platt."

A MOCK CHAPMAN RAID.

Members of the Fidello Club Surprised at a Stag Party.

The Entertainment Committee of the Fidello Club planned and carried out on New Year's Eve a surprise party that was an almost exact reproduction of what will go down into police history as the "Chapman raid." The club was having its annual stag party, meanwhile watching the old year out, when a body of persons, dressed as policemen, pushed open the door and walked in upon the thoroughly surprised members. Cora Routt, one of the girls who danced at the Seeley dinner, was on the stage when the Captain in charge of the pretended police called a halt in tones that arrested the attention of everybody.

The indignation of the members not in the secret was freely expressed. Their threats and entreaties were ignored, however, and the President of the club and several other members were escorted, against their protests, to the basement of the clubhouse. There the "raiders" could contain their secret no longer, and the disguises were cast aside, while the thoroughly "taken in" members ordered wine.

The party was held in the assembly room of the clubhouse in East Fifty-ninth Street, near Park Avenue. The pseudo Captain of police was made up to look like Capt. Chapman, and so well did he carry out his part that the members are yet laughing over the episode. The Entertainment Committee, which planned the joke, was Messrs. Samuel Bretzfield, M. D. Brill, L. W. Gans, and L. Klein.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

While crossing Atlantic Avenue, near Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, last evening, Robert Cruikshank, fifty years old, of 223 Fulton Street, was knocked down by a trolley car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. He received a compound fracture of the left leg, had several ribs fractured, and was also injured about the head. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

THE WAY OF PROVIDENCE.

A Persistent, Unbroken Course, Says the Rev. Dr. Harris.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, delivered a lecture last evening on "Providence."

Different people, he said, had different views on Providence. To some Providence meant the interposition of God in an emergency, and to others the dividing of the Red Sea or making the water gush from the rock or laying low the army of Sennacherib. The lecturer's view of Providence was, not exceptional help given under exceptional emergencies, but a steady, persistent, unbroken salvation for all time; not spasmodic, but continuous.

"Theism," he said, "teaches God as imminent in the world, but still distinct, apparently giving man freedom of will, but ultimately guiding him onward and upward. Theism includes Providence, and a personal God does not necessarily mean God as a person, but a living conscious power. All those religions that speak of a lieutenant or agent of God, or an opponent, show a survival of idolatry, as Ormuz of the ancient Persians, or the Christian devil, the spirit of sin.

"People should give up those theological notions which suppose makeshifts that God arranges for his children, as the washing away of original sin by the only begotten Son of God. It is a rebuke to God to suppose that after He had made man He had to restore to artifice to mend His unsuccessful creation. It is good enough for men to patch up and complete an imperfect piece of work, but we cannot entertain that thought of God in His steady, consistent development of the world.

"If the harvests all over the world should fail one year, the next would dawn upon a silent world. But such things do not happen, and we can depend upon God's unbroken and continuous provision for men. The same positive unbreakable laws govern in the minute affairs in the world and throughout space, and life can adapt itself to circumstances.

"God is not the same to all. To the old He is the consoler, to the young He is as an inspirer. To Joshua, He appeared as the Captain of His Host, and to the downtrodden as the tender parent. If we wait for God to help the sick we might as well wait for Him to give us food and clothes without effort on our part."

Several years ago the lecturer said he heard Dr. Talmage say that a certain shipowner never lost a ship because his wife prayed for the safety of the ships. Such a use of prayers, Dr. Harris believed, to be immoral. No prayers would help a rotten ship in a storm, and no amount of blasphemy could sink a good, sound ship. Men did not measure stars and distances by metaphysics nor manage and guide ships by prayer. Men should not travesty Providence.

GEN. AND MRS. EARLE RECEIVE.

Commemoration of Washington's First New Year's Reception.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle celebrated yesterday the one hundred and seventh anniversary of President George Washington's first New Year's reception at the seat of government, in New York City, by a reception to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and to numerous other friends, at their residence, Earle Cliffe, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Gen. and Mrs. Earle were assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. A. Blackstone, Mrs. Earle's niece, and by William P. S. Earle and Guyon L. C. Earle. Mrs. Earle and Mrs. Blackstone wore Martha Washington costumes and the General and his two sons wore the old Continental costumes. The American flag was conspicuous in the decorations, and the parlor of the historic old mansion was filled with family relics.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. David Wylie, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wooster, the Rev. Dr. John T. Patey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Loomis Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Ellis, Mrs. E. Herrman, Mrs. Albert B. King, Mrs. Elizabeth R. King, William B. Baldwin, Mrs. Joseph Fay Greenough, Miss Amy Fay, Mrs. Fay Peirce, Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus, Mrs. C. G. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Richard H. Clark, Edward A. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Caryl, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Vedder, Mrs. Louis Spier, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Andrew J. C. Foyé, Walter J. Katté, Mrs. C. J. E. Nordstrom, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. F. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Judson, Mrs. George F. Carpenter, Dr. Walter Curry, Joseph G. Ward, Miss Brereton, Miss Lezzie Duryée, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell L. Hallstram, Mr. and Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. L. Searing, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Manwaring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mortimer Odell, Miss Reubena Clyde Walworth, Miss Sue van Piper, Dr. Alexander, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Mrs. Bondurant Henry, Miss Hannam, Miss E. Louie Hannam, Henry J. Bauer, Joseph Corlies Lawrence, George Hammond McLean, Mrs. Henry Suydam, and Mrs. William C. McGibbon.

WOOL REPORT FOR A YEAR.

Decreases in Receipts and Sales—Stock Is Much Larger.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin, whose figures are accepted as the standard by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and by the United States Government, will say tomorrow in its review of the year:

"The flock of the United States was 38,298,783 in 1896, against 42,294,064 in 1895. The American wool clip was 272,474,708 pounds in 1896, against 294,296,726 pounds in 1895.

"Complete returns from every market and State in the Union show that the supply of domestic wool carried over is 123,558,080 pounds, against 102,634,500 pounds last year.

"The supply of foreign wool carried over is 28,844,000 pounds, against 31,533,300 pounds last year.

"The total stock of wool, domestic and foreign, carried over by the United States is 150,402,080 pounds, against 134,167,800 pounds domestic and foreign carried over last year, a net increase in stock carried over of 16,234,280 pounds.

"The increased holdings for a rise are in the western markets and by farmers in the country."

W. G. Park's Suicide.

Of William G. Park, who, on Thursday, at Duluth, Minn., killed himself with a pistol, John E. Searles, Secretary and a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company, said, yesterday, he could give no information. He did not know Park, had never heard of him, and believed that he was one of probably 500 agents who had no direct dealings with the company. It was untrue, Mr. Searles added, that President Havemeyer was interested in Park's reported defalcation of $7,000, or that he had taken any action in regard to him. Mr. Searles believes that Park was a sub-agent of W. A. Havemeyer, the Chicago agent of the American Sugar Refining Company. At any rate, Park had not made away with any of the funds of the company.

No Coasting in Central Park.

The park officials had to stop coasting in Central Park yesterday, and so disappoint many thousands of children who had looked forward to a day of great pleasure. The snow on every hillside was so tramped and worn that there was danger that the grass underneath would be ruined.

Skating in Bronx Park.

Skating was permitted in Bronx Park yesterday afternoon. The ice in no other public park was deemed sufficiently thick to bear the weight of skaters.

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Governor Frank S. Black

Full-page half-tone portrait, sketch of Mr. Black and the incoming administration in to-morrow's SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is full of pictures and portraits in half-tone, including the Governor's Military Staff,

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff,

Private Secretary William M. Griffith, large picture of the Executive Chamber at Albany, showing the Governor's desk, the Speaker's quarters in the Assembly Chamber, and those of the Lieutenant Governor in the Senate Chamber.

Cruiser Brooklyn's Silver

The silver service to be presented by the City of Brooklyn to the cruiser Brooklyn pictured in half-tone and an interesting sketch.

Lakewood's Country Club

Pictures of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, with an attractive description of its pleasures and members.

The Struggles of the Nations

By MASPERO.

Review of a notable book by Mr. F. W. Halsey, Literary Editor of THE TIMES. Some superb half-tone illustrations of Ancient Egypt, the ruins of Babylon, Egyptian Kings, King Solomon's Reservoir at Jerusalem, etc.

The Schoolship St. Mary's

A capital article, well told, of much intrinsic merit and interest in its bearing on "the boy problem." Accompanied by some exceptionally striking half-tone illustrations.

The Theatres

An engaging review of the week's productions, by Mr. E. A. Dithmar, Dramatic Critic of THE TIMES, with half-tone portraits of many of the prominent players, including Mrs. Gilbert, Joseph Holland, E. M. Holland, George Clarke, Jessie Mackaye, and Helma Nelson.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S

Charming, gossipy letter on European affairs appears in to-morrow's TIMES exclusively.

MUSIC Mr. W. J. Henderson, THE TIMES's critic, reviews entertainingly some of the current musical features, and the page will be additionally attractive by the presentation of new portraits of Lillian Russell, Camille D'Arville, and Adele Ritchie.

Other Features

will be "Fleurette," a complete story of strength and charm. The bust of Lincoln, presented by the Patria Club to the pupils of the Baron de Hirsch schools. Portrait and sketch of A. L. Merriam, the new President of the Republican Club, a page of real humor, and matters and persons in the public eye.

To-morrow's Magazine Supplement will be one of the most interesting numbers yet issued. Order to-morrow's Times from your newsdealer in advance to insure its receipt. His supply will probably be exhausted early in the day.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GEN. M'LEWEE'S REMOVAL.

Officers of the National Guard Decline to Discuss the Matter.

Whatever may be the justice or injustice of the rebuke for too free expression of opinion administered by Gov. Morton to Inspector General McLewee, it has had the effect, for the time being at least, of silencing criticism from National Guard sources. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday visited five National Guard officers of commanding rank, but none of them would discuss the matter.

One officer, who has seen forty years' service in the regular army and in the National Guard, voiced the sentiment of all those interviewed when he said: "There is no doubt that the strictures in the Inspecor General's report were, in the main, deserved, but there is grave doubt as to his wisdom in making them at this time. No member of the National Guard is justified in criticising his superiors. Gen. McLewee is, of course, the best and the only judge of what his duty as Inspector General called upon him to do."

NEW BRANCH POST OFFICE.

Opening

The New York Times.

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PRIME MINISTERS.

Stories of Melbourne, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, and the Prince Consort.

Under the title, "The Yoke of Empire; Sketches of the Queen's Prime Ministers," Reginald B. Brett has just published in London (Macmillan) an interesting volume. Some of the sketches will be found below:

Melbourne lived at Windsor Castle, and had constant access to the Queen. In the morning he carried and explained to her letters and dispatches. After luncheon he rode with her, taking his place next to her. Or he rode by her side when she drove, with the Duchess of Kent, in a low carriage drawn by four white ponies, attended by grooms in scarlet, and a number of gentlemen riding in attendance. Or perhaps it was a review of troops in the park, when her Minister would stand and watch his charge as she rode between the lines, in the Windsor uniform riding habit, with the blue ribbon of the Garter, and a smart schako trimmed with gold lace, returning the salutes of her troops by raising her hand to her cap in true military fashion. "The most fascinating thing ever seen," veteran officers would declare; and can there be any doubt that Lord Melbourne agreed with them in his hearty way?

Or he would be still prouder of her when, after bidding farewell to departing relatives, and about to leave the ship, the Captain and officers betrayed their anxiety to assist her down the tall side of the vessel, she looked up with the greatest spirit, and said quite loud in her silvery voice:

"No help, thank you; I am used to this," and descended, as an eyewitness noticed, "like an old boatswain."

It is not, perhaps, astonishing that Lord Melbourne should have joined in the enthusiastic cheers of her sailors. Or he accompanied her on those Sunday afternoons, from 4 to 5, when the band played upon the incomparable terrace at Windsor; and there are those who still remember the crowds of people, thick-set rows of men, women, and Eton boys, pressing round the child-Queen as she walked, her courtiers hardly able to cleave a passage through them, and Lord Melbourne walking half a pace behind her, on her right, stooping a little so as to be quite within earshot; a fascinating sight; the homage of a protector.

Visitors at Windsor were struck with the Minister's manner to the Queen. The mixture of parental anxiety and respectful deference was naturally responded to by her, and she gave him her entire confidence. Greville remarked that he had no doubt Melbourne was passionately fond of her, as he might be of a daughter if he had one, and the more so because he was a man with a great capacity for loving without having anything in the world to love.

It is a curious speculation to try and imagine what might have occurred had the Prince Consort lived into late middle age, and into more democratic times. There was nothing in his nature, as it is known to us, which gives the impression that he would have feared democracy. His views were as broad and as elastic as those of Peel. Like Peel's great pupil and follower, whose career has only just ended, the Prince Consort's ideas might easily have kept abreast of the most advanced opinions of the time. Had he lived he would now be ten years the junior of Mr. Gladstone. How, as "permanent Minister," he would have steered through the breakers which beset Lord Beaconsfield's Government in 1879-80, and Mr. Gladstone's in 1884-5, it is impossible to conjecture. Owing to the extreme youth of the Queen, the interposition of his strong personality was tolerated for a while. How this interposition would have stood the tension of years may only be conjectured.

Partisanship has invested Lord Beaconsfield in later days with the attributes of those artful men who, as it has been said, study the passions of Princes and conceal their own, in order to acquire and retain influence. If Lord Beaconsfield, in his dealings with the sovereign, stooped to the employment of arts, they were of the simplest kind. He once described his method to a friend. "I never contradict," he said; "I never deny; but I sometimes forget." To the bore or the Pharisee such maxims may seem degrading; but there is many a man under the pressure of Ministerial or domestic sufferings who will envy the serene philosophy of Lord Beaconsfield.

In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it. To this extent the charge of flattery brought against him may be true. He approached the Queen with the supreme tact of a man of the world, than which no form of flattery can be more effective and more dangerous. So far the indictment against him may be upheld. The word "subservience" is the translation of this simple fact into the language of political malice.

His personal hatreds were well under control. "I never trouble to be avenged," he once said to the writer; "when a man injures me I put his name on a slip of paper and lock it up in a drawer. It is marvelous how men I have thus labeled have the knack of disappearing!" In judging men, though not infallible, he seldom erred. Among his opponents, long before they had made a mark, he noticed Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt. The former he took some pains to attract. Of the latter he said: "He is the only man in the House, except myself, who knows the history of his country." When Lord Hartington was making his first speech in Parliament Mr. Disraeli turned to the colleague sitting next him and murmured, "This young man will do." Among his friends he showed equal discrimination.

If the Queen ever said in a moment of warth, "I am no longer Queen; Mr. Gladstone is King," it must not be forgotten that the people for whose sake he had given up the peace of his days broke his windows in Harley Street. If in that hour of upheaval in 1886 the Queen wept at parting from her Tory Ministers, and shrank from the meeting with Mr. Gladstone, she only reflected the feelings of those who a few months afterward hurled him, as he himself expressed it, with contumely from office. Loyalty within the lines of the Constitution is required from a sovereign; but even a Queen may be permitted to hold, if not to express, opinions, and to feel, if not to show, preferences. Human nature is weak at times, in monarchs as well as in democracies, and if the Queen ultimately parted without poignant regret from the Minister who had served the Crown more effectually than any other statesman of the century, it may be remembered with what a sigh of contentment and relief on the retirement of Mr. Pitt George III. threw himself into the arms of Addington.

On the 4th of December, 1890, in the middle of the crisis that was destined to wreck his great policy, he was seen sitting quietly in the library of the House of Commons reading the "Bride of Lammermoor." To some this might seem the calm of indifference, but not to those who heard the deep pathos with which he said, "For the past five years I have rolled this stone patiently up hill, and it has now rolled to the bottom again; and I am eighty-one years old."

There is a certain transcendental aloofness about Mr. Gladstone's manner with individual men which creates an impression, probably well founded, that he regards the matter of speech as of far more importance than the speaker himself. Very few can have watched him closely without arriving at the unflattering conclusion that, within limits, his opinion equalizes more or less all men. If he has been considered an indifferent judge of men's capacities; and if patronage—which was not ecclesiastical—he has ignored with the lofty coldness of superior minds, to his friends, at any rate to those who had served him, he was loyal, and he never swerved from selecting for office those whom he knew in preference to those of whom he was personally ignorant.

At the final Cabinet at which he presided, after Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt had attempted to express what all present felt, as his colleagues left the room, Mr. Gladstone's last words, "God bless you all," spoken in that strong, deep, well-remembered voice, rang in their ears. That blessing, delivered with all the fervor of a mind accustomed to give to every word a full value, was not, we may believe, limited to the Council he was about to quit, but extended beyond the room in Downing Street, to the poorest of the wretched peasantry in whose interest he had labored throughout his long public life, as well as to the sovereign whose reign he must to the end of time be considered to adorn by his prolonged and strenuous efforts on behalf of popular happiness, by the unaffected simplicity of his life, by his dazzling and splendid eloquence, and by his unswerving fidelity to conscience and to God.

Consider what this Shakespeare has actually become among us. Which Englishman we ever made in this land of ours, which million of Englishmen, would we not rather give up than the Stratford Peasant? There is no regiment of highest dignitaries that we would sell him for. He is the grandest thing we have yet done.—Carlyle.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Man, if you are anything, walk alone, and talk to others. Do not hide yourself in the chorus.—Epictetus.

Ignorant enthusiasm is the most terrible of all ferocious beasts.—Condorcet.

THE FIRST MEN.

Mr. Hutchinson's Volume, Treating Also of Prehistoric Beasts.*

Many and laborious have been the ways worked over, all within the last half century, in order that we might learn what kind of creature was our most remote ancestor. The word "know" is not to be used here for "learn." As yet we do not know. All we can do is to surmise. We may vaunt our acquaintance with the few special specimens of very ancient man, but we have not collected sufficient materials yet for purposes of comparison, and the great generalizer who is to treat "homo sapiens" as he would a lion or a horse has not been born.

Man to-day is active, inquisitive, and yet his researches under the soil or through the rocks have not been general. What he has found, as far as relates to prehistoric man, has been limited and due to accident. We have a great deal to learn, for as Mr. Hutchinson writes it, the book of to-day which lays down hard and fast rules about primitive man is certain to have all its data overturned by the book of to-morrow. The value then of a work like the one under notice rests mainly in the description of what have been the actual finds.

What are the exact conditions of primitive man, as we have found him, and of his surroundings? We know, perhaps, more of the animals of prehistoric times than of the man. We have given up tracing languages as capable of giving us an insight into primitive man. The conquering tribe imposes its form of speech on the subdued. The history of religion and mythology may have been of some small help, but the roadway is "still occupied by bramble and thorn." Archaeology has, perhaps, done a great deal, but still vast gaps and blank spaces "mark how much still remains to be known." What is to help us most is actual digging and delving, to which must be joined above all else a thorough acquaintance with geology. The most intelligent of ditchers finds the traces of man's former body. It is the most erudite of geologists, say a Geike, who determines to what period belongs the gravel in which the relics were buried.

Take, for instance, the late discovery by Dubois of human remains in Java. It was not alone a question of a thigh bone, of a molar, or of skull capacity, but rather the age of the strata in the exact locality where the bones were found. "The question of the geological age," the author writes, "is of the greatest importance." Supposing the Dubois remains turn out to be pleistocene! That alone would be almost fatal to the belief that the creature was not human, because in that, the latest geological period, man, as we know him now, homo sapiens, had fairly established himself."

The author attacks what he calls "The Myth of the Great Ice-Sheet" and is opposed to the idea entertained that the old Stone Age, or palaeolithic period, dates back some 80,000 years. He holds that nothing has yet been discovered which shows the human race to be more than about 15,000 or 25,000 years old. To be overpositive as to the exact age of man when he first appeared on the face of the earth is, we think, a mistake. It is far wiser and safer to say we do not know, and it may be a thousand years of constant study and observation before we can approximate even the time. Paleontological science is at its beginning, for it really is not more than seventy-five years old. Astronomical research has its great future. It savors on our part of presumption to lay down as yet any strictly defined year, or a thousand years, for the coming of man. Of course we may be speculative, but we ought to be nothing more.

We do believe, however, in the continuity of nature, but we are not so positive to-day that the illustrious Darwin may not have pushed his theory of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest, too far, for, as Mr. Hutchinson writes, we are all in expectation of some new law of evolution, "some fresh modus operandi by which species undergo modification." The author meets clearly the objection made by those who will not hearken to the generally accepted theory that man sprang from a lower type. This paragraph of the author's should be borne in mind: "Suffice to say that he [man] bears in his body the signs of his lowly origin, and that nearly all thinking people of the present day fail to see anything in such a belief contrary to true theology, or to consider that there is anything degrading in the idea. Each of us, before our birth, has gone through stages of existence exactly similar to those undergone by some of the higher mammals, and we then bore traces of the gills of a fish. The modern view only teaches that the race progressed through the same animal stages as those represented in the pre-natal history of the individual."

Where did man first appear? Again we do not know. We might argue that it was in a warm climate. Perhaps there ought to have been found certain types of apes." It was only at the close of the last century that geologists dared to advance the theory that the remains of men were quite as old as those of certain extinct mammalia, but that was considered a theological heresy. It was M. Boucher de Perthes who, in 1841, found in the drift at Abbeville the bones of extinct mammalia associated with flint instruments. But no one dared to "attribute to the human race an antiquity greater than about 4,000 years, which was in accordance with the calculations of the pious Archbishop of Usher, whose chronology remained for so long unquestioned, since it was vainly supposed to be based on Scripture."

Dean Buckland, who may have been somewhat conservative, did very much without his knowing it in drawing attention to the fact that at one time in England man and hyena lived together, but not in amity. His book, "Reliquioe Diluvianoe," is a notable work. The Dean was the cleverest of experimentalists, and what he did with the old bones found in a cave was as amusing as it was convincing. He showed that certain carnivorous animals abounded in England at the time when primitive man lived there. What is amazing is the vast quantity of bones of animals found in various caves, not alone in England, but in other parts of Europe. In Sicily twenty tons of the bones of the hippopotamus were found; in Franconia, the remains of 800 cave bears. In France, it has been calculated that, in proximity to primitive man, there were the bones which once represented not less than 40,000 horses. But the bones of the man were not always findable, but his many implements were. If you came across the bones of a hippopotamus with a flint arrowhead or a flint knife under the bones, there can be no other possible supposition than that man was contemporaneous with the animal.

There are many theories accounting for the presence of animals associated with early man, which creatures belong to-day to various zones, known as arctic, temperate, and tropical. The reindeer and the rhinoceros seem, as far as geographical distribution goes, far apart. It is possible to imagine migrations of animals. We must then take for granted that the distribution of land and sea was entirely different from what it is to-day.

On this side of the water, flint implements we do not divide into periods as rigorously as is done in England or by European archaeologists. We accept differences as to the objects, for the distinction between a rough stone tool and a highly worked up one is positive, but we do not insist rigorously on the difference of a period. One matter must always be borne in mind, that human advance never was the same. All races did not keep step in the march of progress. Some lagged behind.

Mr. Hutchinson is rather advanced in his ideas regarding the precedence of a race of dwarfs which occupied at a remote time a large European area. The Laps to-day, it is believed, represent what is left of them. We know of the existence of pigmy races in Africa. Taking such folk-lore stories as have been sifted out of the rubbish heap the author entertains the idea that the "little people" of fairy origin had their originals in actual dwarfs.

"Prehistoric Man and Beast" is an excellent work, to be consulted by the student of anthropology, and abounding with topics of general interest. The illustrations are remarkably good.

The British Channel in the prehistoric time was a great fertile plain inhabited by herds of reindeer, horses, bison, elephants, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus, while the lions, bears, and hyenas haunted the numerous caves. What a different picture is thus conveyed to our minds of the results of geological exploration to that which now meets the eye of the traveler in that part of our country! At one time England was united to the rest of Europe, for it is impossible otherwise to conceive how animals from the south could have reached these parts. The North Sea, too, was most likely dry land, and one must try and think of bears or lions walking over what is now the bed of the sea, where our fishermen catch their cod or herring for our breakfast table.

*PREHISTORIC MAN AND BEAST. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Essays by Dr. Warner.*

When years bring to a man what to many they deny—the ability to question as well as to assert, the recognition of many points of view, the wide and humane vision that can see the single end to many roads—and when to this catholicity is joined the love of honesty and purity, the result is a noble foundation upon which to build literary monuments.

Mr. Warner's lately published volume of essays, ranging from 1872 to 1890, shows clearly how in his case such a foundation has been laid, and how we may expect his work to hold together and maintain a faithful usefulness after the manner of well-made furniture, through changes of climate and variations of atmosphere. We speak first of this quality, not because it is the most conspicuous or the most distinctive, but because it is so often lacking in the essay writing of this period. Mr. Warner was graduated in 1851. He was in the fullness of his manhood at the time of the civil war. He has seen the strength and the weakness of his country. He has watched observingly the determination of its ideals and the tendency of its growth. He has thought about culture and literature in connection with deeds and events, and his writing is full of the meat that men want, or should want, in their reading matter. No one could claim the right to say of him, as Mr. Bagehot said of Mr. Disraeli, that though his chaff was exquisite his wheat was poor stuff.

Among the essays which answer to one's general idea of the nature of essays upon literature, such as those upon "Modern Fiction," "Simplicity," "The Novel and the Common School," &c., are found others of a different stamp and of a slightly firmer fibre. These are the fine paper on "Equality," the one on England, and the one on Froude's "Progress." Perhaps it is not an unfair indication of their essential value to say that a man of middle age could put them into the hands of a keen youth with the expectation of his treating them with respect and learning from them many things necessary to his character as a citizen. It was in 1872 that Mr. Warner wrote of culture:

"I am sure that the scholar, trained to 'plain living and high thinking,' knows that the prosperous life consists in the culture of the man and not in the refinement and accumulation of the material. The word culture is often used to signify that dainty intellectualism which is merely a sensuous pampering of the mind, as distinguishable from the healthy training of the mind as is the education of the body in athletic exercises from the petting of it by luxurious baths and unguents. Culture is the blossom of knowledge, but it is a fruit blossom, the ornament of the age, but the seed of the future. The so-called culture, a mere fastidiousness of taste, is a barren flower."

Fourteen years later Lowell embodied very much the same idea in his Harvard anniversary address, and it is one that can never be "out of date," for it belongs to the truth that knows no time. The closing passage, also, of the same essay, which was delivered before the alumni of Mr. Warner's own Alma Mater, is certainly as pertinent to-day as it was a quarter of a century ago:

"The thought I wish to leave with you as scholars and men who can command the best culture is that it is all needed to shape and control the strong growth of material development here, to guide the blind instincts of the mass of men who are struggling for a freer place and a breath of fresh air; that you cannot stand aloof in a class isolation; that your power is in a personal sympathy with the humanity which is ignorant but discontented, and that the question which the man with the spade asks about the use of your culture to him is a menace."

This is the generous and sturdy thought of a young scholar, for Mr. Warner in 1872 was still a young man, as scholars go. In 1886 he had looked longer upon life, he had accepted much that to youth still lies in dispute, he did not feel so sure of remedies, but he still found expression—a milder and more suggestive expression—for the idea that had taken root in his mind.

"What we call life is divided into occupations and interests, and the horizons of mankind are bounded by them. It happens, naturally enough, therefore, that there should be a want of sympathy in regard to these pursuits among men, the politician despising the scholar, and the scholar looking down upon the politician, and the man of affairs, the man of industries, not caring to conceal his contempt for both the others. And still more reasonable does the division appear between all the world which is devoted to material life and the few who live in and for the expression of thought and emotion. It is a pity that this should be so, for it can be shown that life would not be worth living divorced from the gracious and ennobling influence of literature, and that literature suffers atrophy when it does not concern itself with the facts and feelings of men."

If we turn to the more purely literary essays, we find ideas that the young writer of the moment may reject as old-fashioned. Mr. Warner opens his criticism of modern fiction with the remark that one of its worst characteristics is its so-called truth to nature, and he goes on to say that it disregards the higher laws of art in its attempt to give us unidealized pictures of life. He calls upon Cervantes and Goethe, Scott and Thackeray, to testify against the naturalistic or photographic school. He laments the broken endings and the sad color of the novels of the present, and he heartily detests the theory that it is artistic to select the disagreeable, the vicious, the unwholesome, "to give us for our companions in our hours of leisure and relaxation," only the silly and the weak-minded woman, the fast and slangy girl, the intriguante, &c., and "then—the latest and finest touch of modern art—to leave the whole weltering mass in chaos, without conclusion and without possible issue." This was in 1883, and already the "story" with a beginning, middle, and ending is swinging in upon the faithful pendulum, but one does not so clearly observe that the taste for evil sights and evil deeds is swinging out. The young writer who finds Mr. Warner's views Puritanical and old-fogy—and such young writers will hardly, we fear, be wanting—should remember that since 1883 Mr. Warner has justified his views by himself writing a novel of which the style was entirely unique, the matter sound, and the characters singularly human.

*THE RELATION OF LITERATURE TO LIFE. By Charles Dudley Warner. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Florida Three Centuries Ago.*

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, in his brief preface to the "Adventures of Roger l'Estrange," says that the varied incidents recorded by Roger "are written in a language so like that of to-day that we have to remind ourselves of the dates to make sure that the events related do not belong to the present generation."

The origin of this book purports to be as follows: Mr. Dominick Daly, when in the City of Mexico in 1891, was looking over documents "calculated to be of use * * * in the preparation of some work on early Mexican history prior to the Spanish conquest," and of course Mr. Daly found nothing. But then he came across "in a cedar chest" what he took to be an old account book, and to his surprise it was an ancient tome written in "pure English of the script known as Elizabethan," but "it was partly in Spanish." Supposably, then, the volume with the title "Adventures of Roger l'Estrange" is the translation. Mr. Dominick Daly's introduction is in the approved romantic manner, and might induce the unwary to believe it all. If the adventures of an English gentleman of fortune of the time of de Soto had been found written in the English of the middle or close of the sixteenth century, the language just as it was used, and left intact, would have been one of the great prizes of to-day.

The romance, as Mr. Dominick Daly has written it, has to do with the adventures of a young Englishman who sails with de Soto's fleet, in 1539, and goes to Florida. The Pocahontas incident is introduced, the Indian Princess Aymar having been substituted for John Smith's dusky heroine. Roger teaches the Indians how to melt and cast copper, just as he had seen it done in Sheffield. The archæologist will find in the story many things which will stagger him, so far as relates to the Indians of former days. The book is a clever one, showing research and the assimilation of a vast amount of old and obsolete matter. We will never learn exactly in what circumstances de Soto reached the Mississippi nor the precise track taken by the Spaniards, and the author, in the guise of fiction, does not make the matter any clearer.

*ADVENTURES OF ROBERT L'ESTRANGE. An Autobiography. Translated from the French, and prepared for publication by Dominick Daly. With a preface by Henry M. Stanley. The Macmillan Co.: New York.

Catholicism in France.*

From these artless and sincere letters we gain an insight into the strained relations existing between the Catholic Church and the people of France. In spite of the conciliatory encyclical of Leo XIII., it is evident that loyalty to the republic and loyalty to the Church are not easily, certainly not usually, coexistent. In the person of the young priest, the supposed writer of these letters, the two loyalties are harmonized, but he has the usual fate of those who occupy a middle ground, and he suffers much from extremists of both parties in his parish—the old nobility looking upon him as revolutionary and dangerous, a decided "suspect," while the red republicans coarsely persecute and slander him because he is a priest.

The letters reveal, naturally and unobtrusively, a Christlike man, making some mistakes, but accomplishing much good, and in the end conquering prejudice of whatever kind through the sheer force of a holy, useful life. The most striking feature of the book is its unconscious testimony to the real unity of Christians. There are times when the oft-sung lines,

"We are not divided,
All one body we,"

seem the most stupendous of falsehoods; but when we read the letters of this devotedly Catholic country vicar we perceive the hymn to be true of all consecrated souls. We once heard a well-known Presbyterian clergyman say to his congregation that he had recently had a long talk with the Catholic priest of the town, and he and the good father had come to the conclusion that their faiths were identical! Certainly we can imagine Ballington Booth and Mr. Moody reading this country vicar, who, for all that appears, never heard of Protestantism, with as thorough delight and assent as the Paulist Fathers themselves would do.

Letter XXXI. is perhaps the high-water mark of the book. It is an admirable exposition of the duty and function of every Church and of every Christian. The appeal for work in country districts is also noteworthy. "It is our villages and country parishes which ought to form the parent cells in the Christian reconstitution of our national organization. If one employed in the service of their souls half the efforts wasted on the strong bramble-covered ground in towns, what results would not be obtained! * * * It is a most interesting and most fruitful work. They offer the most favorable ground for action, and it is by them alone that one can hope to save the others; in neglecting them one risks losing all."

The letters are somewhat prolix. With advantage, the volume could be abridged to one two-thirds its size. The translation is usually well done into clear, idiomatic English. One observes, however, the inevitable misplacement of "only."

We should like to see the book in the hands of all clergymen of every denomination. Young Protestant clergymen who leave the theological seminaries with an ambition to preach learned sermons and with slender knowledge of humanity and of practical life will do well to make "The Letters of a Country Vicar" their first literary purchase. Or, if there be at this Christmastide any philanthropist going about like a roaring lion seeking what he may endow, he might, while looking around for larger prey, carry on a campaign of education by presenting every theological student in the United States with this suggestive and inspiring volume.

*LETTERS OF A COUNTRY VICAR. Translated from the French of Yves le Querdec. By Mara Gordon-Holmes. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co.

With Rod and Gun.*

Is it the topic alone, by some innate magic, which exhilarates? What is it that starts a man's pen and keeps it all aglow when he writes of the taut line or the crack of the gun? And yet to-day the rushing stream is pent up; the water methodically turns the wheels of a cotton factory, and woods are cut down, with no twig of underbrush left. Maybe it is the older men who enjoy most the books which recall their youth, and just such a volume as Dr. Robert T. Morris (who, however, we believe to be still young) has written brings back the joyous days of one's youth. Perhaps that is the main reason why the topics treated in "Hopkins's Pond" would delight those who are past the time when once on a time they went hunting and fishing.

There are many peculiar points of merit in this book. It has a go and swing in it, and then, besides, a style of its own. Lived there ever a boy who had not a pond which he appropriated as his own, a watery domain that he never quite forgot? It might have been "a quiet pond," and "smelled rather pondy when the water was low." There were, of course, mysteries about that pond, little matters which you may ponder over to-day and never solve. Associated with the pond were the boys you played with, and God knows what has become of them! One day, Mr. Morris says, he happened to be near his own dear pond, and there passed a coaching party with "four bang-tailed horses and a brazen horn." One of the ladies touched a gentleman on the arm and said, "There is a pond." The gentleman answered, "Yes," and the coach rolled on. To slight the pond in this way might almost have induced the old lover of that bit of sedgy water to throw a stone after the coach.

The chapter on "Watching the Brant Grow Big," which is descriptive of a day's shooting on the Great South Bay, contains the cleverest kind of writing, and one's mouth waters as Mr. Morris tells of the feast of clams, eels, flounders—the natural larder all within reach. The author "has lived and loved with well-bred dogs," for he was intimate with Don, Belle, and old Foghorn, and you know the first must have been pointers, and Foghorn a deep-baying foxhound.

Dr. Morris describes his day in the fields in Denmark, the coursing of hares, the dogs' running the hares, and he says, "Every few minutes a big hare makes a sudden spurt, and tries to kick the world around faster on its axis, but he is stopped in time to save the time of day." When the day's sport was over, there was a grand feast, and there were "long white platters of whole salmon, and tall, handsome Danish girls were running hither and thither with chicken soup for this man and hare soup for that man," and when the toasts followed, "in which a Yankee was mentioned, the guests shouted: 'Skol, skol!'" You may live over again with this book the most joyous days of young life.

*HOPKINS'S POND AND OTHER SKETCHES. By Robert T. Morris. 12mo. New York: G. Putnam's Sons.

The Wicked Sailor.*

Clark Russell, in "What Cheer?" brings in strong contrast Jeremy Liver, the wickedest sailor "that ever crawled drunk along a beach or shirked a yard-arm of a black night," and Captain Heron, who is the type of the brave, rollicking, and honest seaman. There is no deviltry Jeremy is not up to, and he is a sneak and coward. He sails on Heron's ship, the Atlantic, on purpose to do her Captain harm. He incites the crew to mutiny and cuts the stays which support the mainmast, and when a spar falls Captain Heron is stunned and for a time bereft of his reason. Jeremy and the crew abandon the ship, and Heron and a little girl, Jeremy's illegitimate daughter, are left to the mercies of the seas.

Though bereft of reason, the Captain sticks to the ship. At Deal lives Miss Joyce Whittaker, and the girl has a dash of gypsy blood in her veins. Heron was to have married her, but Jeremy was favored by Miss Joyce's father. Captain Heron, after many marvelous adventures, comes back to Deal, and, though not precisely sane at the time, finally marries Miss Joyce. It is to be hoped that this wife effects her husband's cure. Jeremy, while drunk, is drowned.

Mr. Russell is distinguished for his descriptive powers, and he presents the ship and the sea under all possible conditions. The glowing passages are always led up to at certain stated intervals, and though they are invariably excellent, they seem to want on that account the charm of spontaneity. Mr. Russell has the modern lingo of the fo'castle quite by heart and has studied the sailor under all conditions. In "What Cheer?" the sailor is not presented in his best light, and Mr. Russell confirms what the Blue Books tell us, that of the sailors on board a British merchantman three-quarters are foreigners, and of the worst sort.

Our Legendary Lore.*

Mr. Charles M. Skinner, with much patience and good judgment, has collected from innumerable sources—from records, histories, newspapers, magazines, and oral narratives—the myths and legends of our own country. One might fancy that in this utilitarian age the wings of fancy would be clipped, and the legend, with its small foundation of fact, come to a standstill. But there is no finis to the marvelous, and though we do not know it, the seed of the story is planted to-day which buds and grows and grows to become a huge tree in the hundred or more years to come.

Will Washington, because it has been said that he tossed a coin across the Potomac, ever become "the Siegfried of some Western saga," and Franklin, invoking the lightning, become "the Loki of our mythology"? Traditions, as Mr. Skinner writes them, do not thrive in brick and brownstone. They are born possibly in the earlier and the more humble abodes. But somehow, if not the makers of tradition, then the well-to-do preserve them, though they do not invent them. The author of "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land" knows well enough that he does not enter on new ground, for Hawthorne and Irving have made paths across it, yet the excursions he indulges in are most pleasant ones, and so, without overembellishing or overloading his many stories, Mr. Skinner has made both an interesting and a valuable book.

*"WHAT CHEER?" A Sad Story of a Wicked Sailor. By W. Clark Russell. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

*MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND. By Charles M. Skinner. Two volumes. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

What Should We See?

What should we see, dear? What should we see,
If the mists were to clear from the mountain gray?
Would the curlews be swooping with mournful cry,
From the dark rugged rocks scattered over the brae?

What should we see, dear? What should we see
If the mist were to rise from the ocean deep?
Would it still be the blue it was painted of yore,
And would the white horses of foam ever leap
As they did when we played on the smooth sandy shore?

What shall we see, dear? What shall we see
When the gray mist lifts from our dying eyes?
Will the angels be waiting, with great white wings,
To carry our souls to God's throne in the skies,
There to rest in the peace of the Ruler of Kings?

—FERELITH RAMSAY in The Pall Mall Magazine.

There is an uncertainty about half informed people; you cannot count on them. You cannot tell what their way of thinking may be. They vary from day to day, perhaps, with the last book they have read.—Mill.

They always talk who never think.—Pope.

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.

The Discontented Woman.

From "Fables for the Times."

A woman who was dissatisfied with her husband loudly petitioned Jove to send her another. The god listened favorably to her petition and sent her a demigod. In less than a week the woman was bewailing her lot again, saying she never cared for mixed-up goods anyhow, and that while the god-half of her present husband might be all right, the man-half snored and chewed tobacco. Jove, wearied by her ill-humored persistency, took back the demigod, and sent her a man out of the Yellow Book for husband instead. Up to the present writing the lady in question hasn't discovered where she is at. Immoral: Hysterics and art are only relations by marriage.

His Great Nose.

From the Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Butler.

"There was a certain Exciseman in Shrewsbury who was very trim and neat in his attire, but who had a bottle nose of more than usual size. As he passed through the school lane the boys used to call him 'Nosey,' and this made him so angry that he complained to Dr. Butler, who sympathized, and sent for the head boy, to whom he gave strict injunctions that the boys should not say 'Nosey' any more.

"Next day, however, the Exciseman reappeared, even more angry than before. It seems that not a boy had said 'Nosey,' but that as soon as he was seen coming the boys ranged themselves in two lines, through which he must pass, and all fixed their eyes intently upon his nose. Again Dr. Butler summoned the head boy and spoke more sharply. 'You have no business,' said he, 'to annoy a man who is passing through the school on his lawful occasions; don't look at him.' But again the Exciseman returned to Dr. Butler, furious with indignation, for this time, as soon as he was seen, every boy had covered his face with his hand until he had gone by."

Rule the "Roost" or "Roast"?

From the New Books of Spirituall Physik, 1555.

"Steuen Gardener, an under cooke in the Cardinal Wolfe Wolsey hys house, and afterwardes allowed of kynge Henry the eyght to be a master cooke, and hys principall cooke for a longe tyme, ruled the roste in ye kynges house, as boldly and as saucely, as hys maister dyd before hym, as ye blowe upon his cheke that my Lorde of Warwyke gave him, may beare wytnes."

Wordsworth's and Milton's Watch.

From "The Story of My Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare.

"Wordsworth always talked a good deal about himself and his own poems, and I have a sense of his being not vain, but conceited. I have been told since, in confirmation of this, that when Milton's watch—preserved somewhere—was shown to him, he instantly and involuntarily drew out his own watch, and compared not the watches, but the poets. The 'severe [sic] creator of immortal things,' as Landor called him, read us some of his verses admirably."

The End of the Books.

Octave Uzanne in The Book Lovers' Almanac.

Our books of to-day, those which we love to look at, which we caress, which we dress in morocco, relieved with mosaics, which we enrich with autographs, with original drawings, with charming water colors, and margins, and to which these marks of intimate ownership serve as their proudest ex libris—our well-beloved books of this latter end of the nineteenth century, what is to become of these?

Alas! with rare exceptions, we fear to divide their lot! The time we live in will be to blame for their bad manufacture, and the cotton paper and the evil quality of the ink will bring them rapidly to an unhappy end. Thus, as it is said by the prophet, thousands and tens of thousands shall perish, editions entire shall be swallowed up; of all our romances, of all our daily publications and our trumpery, nothing shall remain save, perhaps, some faded examples on large Japan paper, or certain copies on Holland paper, frightfully yellowed and hardly presentable.

After Waterloo.

From "The Memoirs of Baron Thiebault."

"Never has the impression which the sight of Napoleon made upon me at the moment when destiny was about to pronounce between the world and him ceased to be present to me; his look, once so formidable and piercing, had lost its strength and even its steadiness; his face, which I had often seen, now beaming with kindness, now molded in bronze, had lost all expression and all its forcible character; his mouth, compressed, contained none of its ancient witchery; his very head no longer had the pose which used to characterize the conqueror of the world; and his gait was as perplexed as his demeanor and gestures were undecided. Everything about him seemed to have lost its nature and to be broken up; the ordinary pallor of his skin was replaced by a strongly pronounced greenish tinge which struck me."

Charlotte Cushman and Others.

From The Reminiscences of Augustus J. C. Hare.

"At the Shakespeare Woods I met Miss Charlotte Cushman, the great American tragic actress, who has been living here for some years. She was the Mrs. Siddons of her time in America, and places were taken weeks beforehand for the nights when she acted. She does a great deal of good here and is intensely beloved. In appearance she is much like Miss Boyle, with white hair rolled back, and is of most winning and gracious manners. I went to a party at her house last night, and never saw anything more stanilled and graceful than her reception of her guests, or more charming than her entertainment of them. She sang, but as she has little voice left, it was rather dramatic representation than song, though most beautiful and pathetic.

"Prince [illegible]—"Mrs. Cushman says that the Pope, Pius IX., cannot stop spitting even when he is in the act of celebrating mass. Being very jocose himself, he likes others to be familiar enough to amuse him. The other day a friend asked Mgr. de Merode why the Pope was so fond of him. He said it was because, when he saw the Pope in a fit of melancholy, he always cut a joke and made him laugh, instead of condoling with him. The Pope heard of the death of his sister, an abbess, this morning, just as he was going to be carried into St. Peter's, but the procession and the chair were waiting, and he was obliged to go. The poor old man looked deadly white as he was carried down the nave, and no wonder."

Dupin and the Epigram.

From Van Dam's "Undercurrents of the Second Empire."

Dupin's belief in the omnipotence of epigram, as a moral veneer for political as well as other immorality, was to a great extent justified by his thorough knowledge of and his supreme contempt for the majority of his countrymen, and especially for those actively engaged in politics. He knew that in France one well-delivered epigram is sufficient to start a man on a prosperous career, sufficient to hurl the man at whom it is leveled from the pedestal he has climbed with infinite trouble and perseverance. And, seeing that he had not his equal in the facility for coining them, not even in Talleyrand, that his peer in that respect, Rivarol, had been in his grave since the beginning of the century, Dupin had never been very sparing of them. From that moment, however, he began to sow them broadcast, taking care not to hide his light under a bushel, for modesty was not Dupin's besetting sin. Rather than plead and not be reported, he refused to plead at all, which, in fact, he did when asked to defend Béranger a third time. Of course, he did not say so in as many words, but no one was his dupe, because every one was aware that, as an exceptional measure, the Government intended to exclude reporters from the trial.

Painter to the King.

From Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes."

"In 1767 Ramsay succeeded Shackelton as Portrait Painter to the Court, an appointment which multiplied his commissions, especially for pictures of royal personages, to an inordinate extent, turning his studio into a mere manufactory of portraits. Little in these but the head was executed by himself, and even the head, in course of time, fell to pupils, who, like Reimagle, the elder, had caught their master's manner. The King was in the habit of presenting elaborate full-lengths of himself and Queen to all the foreign Ambassadors, (two of the first of these went to the Duke de Nivernais, at Paris,) and Ramsay's studio; first in Soho and afterward in Harley Street, where it overflowed into the hayloft and coach rooms at the back, was seldom free from royal effigies in various stages of composition."

Pictures of Rousseau and Hume.

From Austin Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes."

"The portraits of Rousseau and Hume are historic. Both were executed in 1766, the year of that absurd misunderstanding between the self-tormentor and his Guide, Philosopher, and Friend, over which so much eighteenth century ink was spilled. They must have been painted shortly after the arrival of the pair in England in January; and that of Rousseau was apparently interrupted by the quarrel, since it is asserted that he refused to continue the sittings, and the portrait, in which he wears the Armenian dress he had recently adopted, is supposed to have been finished from such furtive glimpses of him as could be obtained in public. That of Hume exhibits the historian in his chargé d'affaires period, when, as the apostle of Deism, he divided with whisk the admiration of the Parisians. Another excellent and little-known example of Ramsay, is the likeness, in later life, of that delightful Lady Hervey, (once the 'beautiful Molly Sepel' of Pope and Gay,) to whom Horace Walpole wrote so many letters. Indeed, the picture formerly belonged to Walpole, having been, of yore, in a Grinling Gibbons frame, one of the chief ornaments of the cottage in the Flower Garden at Strawberry Hill."

BOOK AND ART SALES.

Among many rare volumes disposed of recently in London may be mentioned: "Habits of Religious Orders," a collection of 282 original water-color drawings of full-length male and female figures in the costumes of their principal orders, copied from P. Bonanni, with manuscript descriptions in English, bound by Roger Payne—£13 10s.; Sir W. Dugdale, "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," continued by Sir Henry Ellis, 1818—£17; "Le Gouvernement des Princes," Paris, A. Verard, 1497—£31, and Seneca, "Epistolae ad Lucilium," Strasburg, 1469, extremely rare—£12 10s.

In a recent London sale of stamps at auction the following figures were paid for some rare specimens: A pair of unused Barbados stamps, 1d. on half 5s., £15; British Guiana, first issue, 12c., £10 10s.; Guiana, 1856, 4c., black on crimson and torn, £8 10s.; Nevis, lithographed, 6d., gray, £12 12s.; St. Lucia, 1s., black on orange, unused, £4 8s.; Trinidad, 1s., purple blue, unused, £5 10s.

A notable volume sold recently in London was "The Anti-Corn Law Circular" for July 23 and Dec. 10, 1839, containing two large woodcuts entitled "Illustrations of the Rent Laws," with descriptive text by W. M. Thackeray, two extremely rare items almost unknown to Thackeray collectors. This unique volume brought £37. Among other books was an imperfect copy of the "Wicked" Bible, 1631, so called from the reading in Exodus, xx., 14, in which the word "not" is omitted from one of the Commandments. This "wicked" book brought £10 10s.

American connoisseurs will appreciate the value of the following engravings, sold a few weeks since in London: Mrs. Jordan in the character of the Romp, after Romney, by Ogborne, very fine, with large margin, £11 5s.; T. Bowlandson, "A Sudden Squall in Hyde Park," in colors, £7 5s.; a set of P. Sandby's Encampments, 1780, Hyde Park, Blackheath, St. James's Park, and at the Museum Garden, £8 15s.; "The Credulous Lady and the Astrologer," after J. R. Smith, by Simon, printed in colors, £9 5s., and "The Soldier's Farewell," after the same, in colors, £14 10s.; "A Carrier's Stable," after Morland, by J. and W. Ward, in colors, £14 15s.; "Louisa," printed in brown, fine, with a large margin, by the same, £9 5s., and "Summer" and "Winter," after the same, in colors, £33; "Rural Music" and "Rural Contemplation," by Gaugain, after Westall, in colors, £12; "Robinetta," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by J. Jones, beautifully printed in colors, £12 5s.; "Susan's Farewell," after Morland, in colors, but cut to the circle, £10 5s.; "Madame Récamier," after R. Cosway, by A. Cardon, very fine impression, printed in colors, £18 10s.; "The Poor Soldier," after C. Ansell, by P. W. Tomkins, proof before letters, printed in colors, £10 10s.; "Miss Powell, Afterward Countess of Seaforth," after Read, by R. Houston, mezzotint, fine proof, £10, and Halg's "Lunberg on the Lahne," £12.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography

ITALY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND THE MAKING OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND GERMANY. By Elizabeth Wormley Latimer. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. $2.50.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE COMMUNITY. By B. H. Baden-Powell, M. A., C. I. E. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

JOHN WELLBORN ROOT. By Harriet Monroe. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

LAST DAYS OF KNICKERBOCKER LIFE IN NEW YORK. By Abram C. Dayton. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By George Haven Putnam, A. M. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. II. $2.50.

THE LIFE OF ROGER SHERMAN. By Lewis Henry Boutell. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg. $2.

THE BALKANS. By William Miller. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE AGE OF THE CRUSADES. By James M. Ludlow, D. D., L. H. D. 12mo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. $2.

ENFRANCHISEMENT AND CITIZENSHIP. Address and Papers. By Edward L. Pierce. Edited by A. W. Stevens. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

THE INCAS. By Telford Groesbeck. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Woodrow Wilson. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By James Lowry Whitter. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Poetry.

BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. 24mo. New York: Henry Frowde. 4 vols.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited by J. Logie Robertson, M. A. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde.

POEMS, PASTORAL AND PSALM. By the Rev. Benjamin Copeland. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

VESPER BELLS and Other Verses. By the Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co.

IN MY LADY'S NAME. By Charles Wells Moulton. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE SUBSTANCE OF HIS HOUSE. By Prosser Hall Frye. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Fiction.

NOBLE BLOOD AND A WEST POINT PARALLEL. By Capt. Charles King. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE BARKEEP STORIES. By Frank Hutcheson. 12mo. Chicago: A. E. Weeks & Co. 50 cents. Paper.

A PROFESSIONAL LOVER. By Gyp. 16mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

SHORT STORIEIS OF OUR SHY NEIGHBORS. By Mrs. M. A. B. Keely. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

BOSS BART. By Joe Mitchell Chapple. 12mo. New York: E. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents. Paper.

THE PRINCESS DESIREE. By Clementina Black. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

BOSS BART, POLITICIAN. By Joe Mitchell Chapple. 8vo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

KARINE. By Wilhelm Jensen. Translated by Emma A. Endich. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

SHAPES IN THE FIRE. By M. P. Shiel. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Miscellaneous.

THE MAJESTIC FAMILY COOK BOOK. By Adolph Gallier. 8vo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

ELEMENTARY METEOROLOGY. For High Schools and Colleges. By Frank Waldo. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.50.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS; OR, HOW TO WIN REAL SUCCESS. By Emily S. Bouton. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

THE A, B, C OF THE X RAYS. By William H. Meadowcroft. 12mo. New York: The American Technical Book Company. 75 cents.

THE CHARIOT OF THE FLESH. By Hedley Peek. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

MATINS. By Francis Sherman. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

IN THE GARDEN OF PEACE. By Helen Milman. 12mo. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

CAPTIVE CONCEITS. By Belle Gray Taylor. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE PAGEANT. Edited by C. Haselwood and J. W. Gleeson White. 8vo. London: Henry & Co. 6s.

BACINE. IPHIGENIE. Edited by Benjamin Dupree Woodward, B. ès L., Ph. D. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60c.

THE BROCADE SERIES.—I. "The Child in the House," by Walter Pater; II. "The Pageant of Summer," by Richard Jefferies, and III. "Story of Amis and Amile." 18mo. Portland: Thomas B Mosher. 75 cents.

SKETCHES IN CRUDE OIL. By John J. McLaurin. 8vo. Harrisburg: Published by the author. $2.

RAYS OF SUNSHINE. By S. C. 18mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

IDEALS. By S. C. 18mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

UNCLE SCIPIO. By Mrs. Jeannette H. Walworth. 12mo. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A MAN'S VALUE TO SOCIETY. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

FIRST YEAR IN GERMAN. By I. Keller. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

TABLES SHOWING LOSS OF HEAD DUE TO FRICTION OF WATER IN PIPES. By Edmund B. Weston. 18mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.

IN AND BEYOND THE HIMALAYAS. By S. J. Stone. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

GOLD STORIES OF '49. By a Californian. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

THE LUCKY NUMBER. By I. K. Friedman. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

THE REAL ISSUE. By William Allen White. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE FOR 1896. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

THE SHIP'S COMPANY AND OTHER SEA PEOPLE. By J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brother. $2.50.

A GAME OF CONSEQUENCES. By Albert Kinross. 16mo. New York: The Merriam Company.

WHITE SAND. By M. C. Balfour. 12mo. New York: The Merriam Company.

IN BAMBOO LANDS. By Katherine S. Baxter. 8vo. New York: The Merriam Company.

THE COOK BOOK OF "OSCAR" OF THE WALDORF. Large octavo. Chicago and New York: The Werner Company. $5.

OLD DORSET. By Robert Rogers. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE SQUARE OF SEVENS. Authoritative System of Cartomancy. By E. Irenaeus Stevenson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HOW TO LISTEN TO MUSIC. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ENGLISH SOCIETY. Sketched by George Du Maurier. Oblong. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Bookstall.

It stands in a winding street,
A quiet and restful nook,
Apart from the endless beat
Of the noisy heart of Trade;
There's never a spot more cool
Of a hot midsummer day
By the brink of a forest pool,
Or the bank of a crystal brook
In the maples' breezy shade,
Than the bookstall old and gray.

Here are precious gems of thought
That were quarried long ago,
Some in vellum bound, and wrought
With letters and lines of gold;
Here are curious rows of "calf,"
And perchance an Elzevir;
Here are countless "mos" of chaff,
And a parchment folio,
Like leaves that are cracked with cold
All puckered and brown and sere.

In every age and clime
Live the monarchs of the brain;
And the lords of prose and rhyme,
Years after the long last sleep
Has come to the kings of earth
And their names have passed away,
Rule on through death and birth;
And the thrones of their domain
Are found where the shades are deep,
In the bookstall old and gray.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Faith and the Universe

A trembling Star that steals along,
Vast Night's belated wanderer,
A pale ghost by the splendor strong
Of Venus and of Jupiter;

A world forlorn with one sad moon
To light, across the unsounded deep,
Her clouded orbit, and the swoon
Of her dream-shaken, shuddering sleep:—

Is this the place where one should say
Was found a creed for all the spheres—
That Truth's sole Sun is the weak ray
That flits thro' our embarrassed years?

No thought of God august, benign,
Born of hope's, reason's puzzled strife
May fully the veiled force define
Which feeds the roots of boundless life.
—Joseph Truman in The Spectator.

In Search of a New Pole.

From The Youth's Companion.

Dr. Gordon and a committee from the white church which supported a colored mission had entered the meeting house a little late, and found the preacher delivering his sermon on the words in the Eighty-seventh Psalm: "And of Zion it shall be said, This and that man was born in her." The preacher was making clear the thought that wherever a man's home might be, his spiritual birthplace was in Zion. Said he:

"Let us go to de City ob Charleston, an' hubberin' ober dat wicked city, let us shout down to de Lord's chillern, 'Whar war yer born?' An' dey will holler back, 'We'se born in Zion.'

"An' den let us go on to Richmond, an' ask de brederen dere, 'Whar war yer born?' An' dey will say, too, 'We'se born in Zion.'"

The preacher passed on from city to city, followed by the audience, who expressed their excitement by swaying back and forth, until he reached Greenland, and the Christians "libbin' in dat benighted lan'" were asked, "Whar war yer born?"

"An' now, brederen," he continued, "let us go to de North Pole, an', twinin' our legs round de pole, let us lift up our voices an' cry, 'Whar war yer born?' An' de Christians dere will shout back, 'We'se born in Zion!'"

The visiting committee, who had thought the preacher had reached the end of his journey, were astonished. For the preacher, after a physical, not a rhetorical, pause—his wind had given out—shouted: "Brederen, let us go on to de East Pole!"

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1897.

Barrie and His Mother.

Mr. Barrie's tender and beautiful tribute to his mother, the Margaret Ogilvy of his recent volume, has been widely read and generally admired; but there has sprung up in private circles (and the sentiment is creeping into the newspapers of England and America) the criticism that the publication suffers from indelicacy. It is all very beautiful, very true and just, but the thing is cited as one of those which ought not to have been done; such matters are too private, and even sacred, for public treatment, and to write a book on such a theme with the intention of selling it for money was improper.

The criticism is a very obvious one, perhaps a natural one, but is it altogether reasonable? Is it, in fact, well founded? Barrie's devotion to his mother, his literary debt to her, not to say his other large debt, prompted him to write this book. His artistic sense of the light which the book might shed on society in a small village of Scotland probably had little to do with the matter, valuable as the book is in that respect. There can be little doubt that he foresaw the criticism the book might awaken, and we can fancy him debating this point, pipe in hand, and then, as he emptied the pipe, striking the arm of his chair as he rose to his feet, declaring "I'll do it in spite of them."

Men have written biographies of their fathers time and again, and have sold them for money, and the critics have asked only that the work be well done. Why, then, may not a man write of his mother? When Garfield took the oath of office, his mother was there in the presence of that vast assemblage of men and women, who saw him kiss her. Garfield made no money by this act, but he gained what he probably valued still more—new reputation and esteem among men. Barrie in another way has raised his mother from obscurity to publicity, and we are told that he ought not to have done it. Garfield was not told this. Is it therefore wrong to do a thing in one honorable way and not wrong to do it in another honorable way?

Many men have written reminiscences, and even elaborate reminiscences, of their fathers and their mothers. But the point is made that with them there has commonly been a waiting for publication until after the writers have died. Money was made just the same in these cases, and does it alter the matter that the money earned went, not to the writers, but to their heirs and assigns? What was improper to do for one's own benefit it can scarcely be held to be proper when done for the benefit of one's estate after death.

There is a kind of squeamishness about these criticisms that is peculiar to human nature. No man hesitates to take money which a mother may have earned or saved through hard self-denial. None of the critics object to this, nor is a man restrained from spending easily money which a parent may have gathered in labor and sorrow. Why, then, should objections rise when a son does the hard work, taking a parent's life and devotion for the theme of a book?

Barrie wished to do this thing. It was a strict labor of filial love to him. He asked no one to buy his book, and he could not well do the thing he wished to do without offering his work for sale. No one has denied the inherent interest of his volume, or its beauty as a tribute, or its artistic claims to rank with other work he has done.

Some weeks ago comment was made in this column on the remarks made by Hamerton in his autobiography concerning his father, and on those which Mr. Hare made concerning both his father and his mother. Mr. Hamerton is dead, Mr. Hare is still living, and the sale for money of neither book has been cited as in bad taste. On those books the criticism has rather related to the lack of restraint shown in presenting to the public view pictures of parental conduct at once brutal and shocking.

Surely family pride should have prevented the printing of those unfilial passages; with this view most readers can probably have sympathy; but with Mr. Hare we have the added fact that he gave an unlovely picture of his parents and sold it for money while living, and no one has objected, while Barrie's tender tribute raises a protest. Shall a man be permitted to publish detraction of a parent, and then be denied the privilege of publishing praise of one? Shall love of scandal blind human reason to that extent?

A Western Artist.

Miss Harriet Monroe's "Life of John Wellborn Root," just published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a very interesting record of a man whose importance is generally recognized in his own profession of architecture, and in his own city of Chicago. To those who knew him his personal charm was more noteworthy even than his public achievements. His biographer, who is also his sister-in-law, is fortunately able to take both points of view. While her affection for the man has no doubt prompted her to undertake this record of him, it has not led her into any overstatement of his claims upon the general remembrance as a great architect.

Indeed, it is very well that so careful and authentic and elaborate an exposition of these claims should have been made. John Root was not only a Western artist, but it is not extravagant or invidious to call him the Western artist. It is not a question of origin or of education. As a matter of fact he was born in Georgia, and his first professional training was had in an architect's office in New York. The clean sweep of the great fire and the opportunity it opened to architects took him to Chicago, as it took so many other young architects. He became the foremost of the rebuilders of Chicago, insomuch that the difference between the aspect of Chicago in 1871 and in 1896 is due at least as much to him as to any other man, and that the artistic advance which has been made in that aspect is more due to him than to any other man. He expressed the spirit of Chicago in its building, and Chicago found the expression acceptable. The fact implies that the artist was in harmony with his environment, for while the practitioner of any other art may be unrecognized during his own lifetime, the architect cannot even produce works of his art without the co-operation of his public. John Root found a demand for great commercial buildings, which he set himself to supply by planning and designing them in strict accordance with their commercial uses, and by renouncing every architectural device and embellishment not appropriate to an expression of their utilitarian purpose. He found his artistic reward in producing buildings that were far better, as works of architectural art, than could have been produced by any other than his process of adhering strictly to the facts of the case. He carried his renunciation so far that the latest of his "skyscrapers" does not bear a single ornament, and yet is perhaps the most impressive of American commercial buildings. It is such work which moved M. Paul Bourget to say, in words quoted in this biography, that in the tall buildings of Chicago the sketch appears of "a new kind of art," in which "the simple force of need becomes a principle of beauty."

To describe the professional life of the chief contributor to such a result is to trace the development of art in the West. Miss Monroe describes in a very interesting way the struggles and the success of the young architect. Mr. Root's share in the building of Chicago, as we have said, is generally recognized. But his biographer shows that his share in the planning of the World's Fair, which is the greatest of the achievements of Chicago, was far more important and more conducive to the artistic success of the enterprise than has been generally known. Not that the actual building of the "White City" was contemplated by him. Indeed, his own project was for a "City of Color," not a scenic imitation of monumental architecture, such as was produced, but for an avowedly temporary group of buildings, enlivened and made festal by decoration in pigments. But, as consulting architect of the Fair, his biographer shows that he was the author, in its essential outlines, of the general plan which was adopted and put into execution, and upon which, as all discerning visitors saw for themselves, the spectacular success of the Fair chiefly depended. He died before the work of actual construction began, leaving, however, a sum of achievement very important in itself, and even more important for the good influence it has exerted and continues to exert upon the building of the West. While this record of his life is of especial interest to readers who are already interested in his art, it will commend itself to intelligent readers in general as a faithful presentation of a remarkable man.

Treasures from Cyprus.

A collection of quaint interest to art has just been received by the British Museum from excavations made at Ekomi, near Salamis, in the Island of Cyprus, where work has been carried out under the supervision of the museum. The collection is composed of 464 objects, of which 155 are diadems and mouth plates of pure gold, some plain, others beautifully ornamented.

The plates, or rather plaques, were found on the bodies of the dead, the diadems, six to eight inches long, being on the forehead, and the mouth plates over the lips. There are armlets, variously ornamented; gold wire, twisted into many coils, was found, and gold-wire pins, varying from three to six inches long. There are many earrings made of thick gold bars. One pendant is described as quite as beautiful in design and execution as any object of Greek art. The necklaces are made of beads of gold, seedlike in shape, and were once strung together. Some of the finger rings are massive, others are double rings. One particular bracelet is a foot in length and two inches wide, and must have passed several times over the wrist or arm of the wearer. One pectoral has seven rows of ornamentation, each row varying from the other.

These objects, it is believed, date back from 800 B. C. There are still to be added to this list of the collection ivories, bronzes, and pottery. As gold was found in a native state, according to old authorities, in Cyprus, it is possible that exchanges were made, and so the new objects coming from Enkomi may show that they were imported.

Gilbert Stuart's Work in Europe.

The London Times announces among the most recent acquisitions of the National Gallery what it calls "a portrait of Gilbert Stewart, the American painter, by himself." Gilbert Charles Stuart (not Stewart) was the painter's name. Somehow English writers on art sometimes will have it that Stuart was an Englishman, whereas Narragansett, R. I., was the place of his nativity.

The National Gallery has several fine specimens of Stuart. As Samuel P. Avery suggests, "it would be a most graceful thing for the Trustees of the National Gallery if they would transfer this, their last purchase, to one of our own museums of art." Stuart went to London in 1778 and remained there some ten years. During that time he painted many portraits of notable people. What is not generally known is that Stuart made a series of artist's portraits for the Boydell Gallery. Mr. Avery has in his collection two portraits of Stuart's painted for Boydell, one of which is that of Ozias Humphries (born 1742, died 1810) and the other of James Heath, a well-known engraver of the period, and most particularly the engraver of the Washington which Stuart painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1796. The engraver, while giving Stuart the "pinxit" credit, gives him "Gabriel" for a first name. In a catalogue of the Boydell Shakespeare Gallery of 1789 in Mr. Avery's collection may be found the Stuart portraits of Reynolds, West, Miller, Paton, Humphries, and Boydell, (Josiah.) Then follow in the catalogue the names of the engravers. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, our best authority, might give valuable information as to the work executed in England by Stuart.

It has been said that at his start in England Stuart was in great want. The certainty is that Benjamin West appreciated Stuart's work, recommended his portraits, and then came his success. While visiting Paris and Dublin Stuart undoubtedly made portraits, and to find them to-day would be well worth while.

A New London Saturday Review.

The change which has come over our old friend (or enemy) The London Saturday Review in recent years has been remarked by all its readers. It is no longer the puissant journal it was in the days when Freeman belabored Froude, and many others were belabored in its whacking columns. That old Roman profile and that sternness of feature have indeed been lost. In pristine times it had, too, a spinous backbone, and The Saturday liked to shoot its quills at anything and everybody.

It has become decidedly less aggressive now, devoting itself more to calm literary criticism, though at times still a trifle overacrimonious. The general opinion has been that The Saturday was in a transient condition and rather uncertain as to its course. In its politics, however, the stand it has taken has been a decided one, somewhat on the same old lines in its treatment of subjects of the moment.

But it is a great surprise to find that The Saturday has come out for Christmas in a holiday guise, with numerous illustrations and any quantity of fiction. In this number may be found what it calls "stories," written by Bret Harte, John Oliver Hobbes, Harold Frederic, Thomas Hardy, Frank Harris, Cunninghame Graham, a "Christmas garland" by Max Beerbohm, and two ballads, one by Kipling, the other by John Davidson. There is, too, an admirable article on William Morris, written by Herbert P. Horne. The literary excellence of The Saturday for Christmas is unquestioned.

As to the illustrations, a good deal may be said. On the cover is an impossible woman, dreadfully out of drawing. Her head is as flat as an adder's. The neck is that of the giraffe, that impossible Rossetti neck which the conservative English will continue to copy. The figure is shockingly composed, and in a bad poster manner. There is a fan, and it is of the ugliest design. There are several lumpish figures of women, and the ornamentation of the fan is crude and commonplace. Octave Uzanne would go into spasms over it. The lady who posed for Mr. Will Rothenstein's lithograph must have come from Holland. It is good work—above the average—but the hands are impossible. The head of William Morris, an electro after Mr. G. F. Watts, is a superb picture, only for purposes of illustration it is too dark. Admirable, too, is the portrait of the author of "The Herb Moon," by Mr. Rothenstein, who made the lithograph of the fat lady.

People take their fun in different manners, but for the life of us we never could appreciate "Max" as a caricaturist. His crudeness shocks us. Undoubtedly the naïveté suits people who have little general knowledge of art, Mr. Rothenstein, on whom the brunt of the illustration has fallen, presents a sketch of Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Does Mr. Beerbohm Tree habitually get up his face in such close semblance to that of Mephistopheles? The eyeball sears you. The hand with the cigarette is a very badly drawn hand. Prof. Legro's head of Tennyson has the merit of exceeding truthfulness, but hardly more than that.

There is no print, taking into consideration the peculiar standing of The Saturday, which could not be equaled, if not surpassed, in this country. It is not in a censorious spirit that we dwell on these particular points; only this, that the general English public do see plenty of prints, but have not been trained to judge their merits. The Saturday has, of course, a special clientèle, representing highly cultivated people, and presumably these prints satisfy them, when a similar circle in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia would be prone to express unfavorable comments on such pictures.

We are twitted all the while with such expressions from England as that "the expressiveness of American illustrations makes them pearls before swine." An idea of this kind must be derived by the

critics from the English publishers as an excuse for their not producing good work, which means stinting the pay of the artist and curtailing the cost of presswork.

Referring to its recent statement that the Kelmscott Press, owing to William Morris's death, would not be continued, The London Academy prints the following letter from S. C. Cockerell, the Secretary of the press: "My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 12th inst., headed, "The End of the Kelmscott Press,' in which the writer takes it for granted that no books will be printed at this press except those named in a recent circular. I hope that you will kindly allow me to state in your columns that the trustees have the future of the Kelmscott Press still under consideration." The new number of The Book Buyer, (for January,) which magazine, by the way, is a handsome publication in its enlarged and more fully illustrated form, is a William Morris number, with articles on "Morris, the Poet," "The Printing of William Morris," (by Mr. DeVinne,) specimens of Morris's types, and an addendum by Ernest D. North to his bibliography of the Kelmscott Press. Mr. North adds a list of books which remain in preparation at the press, and understands that when these are completed the press "will be abandoned." Mr. Cockerell's statement, it will be observed, is a guarded, inconclusive one.

The Western Art Movement.

A new art movement in the West, set on foot last March, when the Society of Western Artists was organized in Chicago, has recently come more prominently to the notice of the Eastern art public by the holding of the society's first exhibition in the Art Institute at Chicago. This opened at the Art Institute on December 15 and closed on Tuesday last. Under the plan of the new society, it will now be transferred in its entirety to St. Louis, and then in turn to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit, and the series of exhibitions will close at Detroit about May 15, 1897.

The exhibition, which received warm praise from the Chicago press and public, consisted of about 220 oil and water paintings and pastels, nineteen pieces of sculpture, and eighteen specimens of pottery from the Rookwood Pottery at Cincinnati. The jury of selection performed their work well, and although the exhibition was somewhat smaller than had been expected, this was due not to any lack of material, but to much discrimination and care on the part of the jury. Indeed, the response to the invitations issued by the society was unexpectedly large, and some five or six hundred canvases were submitted by the Western artists who were invited to send their works.

Notwithstanding much natural disappointment on the part of the artists whose works were rejected, it is generally agreed that the society's first exhibition carried out the main purpose of its organization, namely, to bring the work of Western artists before the public in a more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been done, in a very encouraging way. The Executive Committee of the society is composed of Mr. Frank Duveneck, H. F. Farny, L. H. Meakin, and Charles H. Ault. The officers of the society are Frank Duveneck, President; William Forsyth, Vice President; H. W. Methven, Secretary, and George L. Schreiber, Treasurer. Mr. Duveneck is well remembered in the East as one of the original band of Munich men who returned home after years of study abroad in 1877, and started the Society of American Artists, which inaugurated a new art movement in New York. He has been represented from time to time in exhibitions in New York and other Eastern cities, and these have given gratifying evidence to his many friends and admirers that his promise of earlier days has been borne out. A strong draughtsman and a vigorous painter in every way, he has been well chosen as the leader of this newest art movement in the West. Mr. Duveneck and his associates very wisely and modestly, however, state that their society is simply the outcome of a general feeling among the artists of the Western States that they were at a disadvantage as compared with those more closely connected in the East, in the fact that they are widely separated, and they believe that by united action and the organization of a society very much good can be effected. They state that they do not presume to represent any one but themselves, and have no desire to control the movement, which it is hoped when once fairly started will be so strong that they will be but a small part of it. This statement of belief has the right ring, and there is every reason to hope that the movement will assume proportions that will make it most valuable to the art interests, not only of the West, but of the United States.

From the artists represented in the present series of exhibitions, a number will elected to membership in the society, and this annual election will soon make the society a strong and compact body. It might be presumed that only artists living or working in the Western States will be eligible to membership in this society, and this brings up the question of just what the society's territorial limits are to be.

The States lying west of Pennsylvania and New York are presumably included in the jurisdiction of the new society, as the majority of the artists represented in the present series of exhibitions give their addresses as Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, but it would seem as if the territorial limit might be more closely confined, as with the acceptance and hanging of a canvas by C. P. Gruppe, whose address is given as Rochester, N. Y., the idea could be obtained that the society would welcome and receive contributions from Eastern as well as Western artists. If this conclusion is correct, it remains to be seen just what attitude the old National Academy of Design and even the still comparatively young Society of American Artists, which, although it has its headquarters in New York, claims to be National in its scope, will assume toward the new society. There is evidently some danger of a clash in American art interests unless the new society defines its position more clearly in the matter and at once. Such a clash would be most unfortunate, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the members of the new society will give some thought to the question at an early day. There may be room for the new organization, but it should endeavor to work in harmony with the older Eastern organizations, which, with all their shortcomings, have certainly not only kept alive, but fostered and advanced the cause of American art for lo these many years, and ofttimes under the most discouraging conditions.

Several names of artists which are familiar to the Eastern art public appear among the exhibitors at the society's exhibition. They are those of painters who have for business or domestic reasons transferred the seat of their activities from the East to the West, and it is pleasant to notice examples of their brushes in these displays. Frederick W. Freer, long and favorably known as an artist of much merit in New York, is represented by one of his characteristic canvases, a portrait of a child, and Cora Freer sends a charming little figure piece entitled "In Partnership." Robert Koehler, the writer and authority on etching, sends a landscape, "Lake Minnetonka," and a marine entitled "Homeward Bound." Mr. Koehler is now domiciled at Minneapolis. There are two sunny little landscapes by Mrs. A. Van Cleef Dodgshrun, and Frank Duveneck sends eight examples, four oils and four etchings, of which the best are said to be his "Portrait of J. H. Sharp" and "Head of an Italian Woman." The etchings are of Venetian scenes. Other names familiar to the frequenters of Eastern art exhibitions and which appear prominently in the society's first display are those of Charles Francis Browne, J. Wilton Cunningham, Bruce Horsfall, Percy Ives, William A. McCord, C. M. Osborn, F. C. Peyraud, Holmes Smith, Carl Sorensen, Otto Stark, T. C. Steele, and William Wendt.

The sculpture shown at the exhibition is said by competent critics to have been on the whole of much merit, and they commend in particular the busts of Julia Bracken and the bronzes of Emil H. Wuertz. Eastern collectors and connoisseurs in pottery and porcelain have long been familiar with the beautiful and artistic products of the famous Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati, and the exhibit made by the best artists of this pottery is not the least interesting feature of this Western art display. Particularly noticeable are the loving cups and vases designed by a young Japanese, K. Shirayamadani, and Matthew Daly's copies in the ware of Rembrandt's "Gilder" and Geutzner's "Monk." Mr. Sturgis Lawrence sends also a loving cup with a portrait of Mr. Anton Seidl, which has received warm praise from all visitors to the exhibition.

It would be wise for Eastern artists and art lovers to follow the present and future exhibitions of this new society of Western artists.

The Venus of the Apple.

When the Prussians bombarded Paris the Venus de Milo was put under ground by the guardians of the Louvre, so that it might escape flying fragments of shells. It may be remembered that when on this occasion the grandest of all the statues of antiquity was taken from her pedestal it was believed that some error had been made as to her exact pose. As she stands now supreme the Venus is pretty nearly upright. The idea still entertained by many is that the figure should have a more decided inclination to the left, that is, as she faces the spectator. The actual restoration of this Venus is, of course, never entertained. As to what was her exact pose and what she was doing with her hands are, however, matters of exceeding interest in art.

In the Paris Illustration are given pictorially the many surmises. Generally the right arm is supposed to have held her drapery, but some critics give a more decided movement to the arm. M. Quatre Mere de Quincy supposes that originally there was a figure of Mars, and that the god of war was clutching the wrist of Venus. The restoration according to an artist in Vienna makes the figure bending her arm and using a mirror. M. Bell puts a wreath in each of her hands. M. Furtwangler has the right hand leaning on a column. M. Salomon makes the Venus with her elbow on a column. Mr. Stillman would have her engaged in writing on a big tablet with a stylus.

As to the particular history of this Venus, so far as her discovery goes, it was only in 1874 that exact facts were ascertained, when a report on the statue, written by Dumont d'Urville in 1820, was found. D'Urville was an ensign on a French vessel. According to the ensign, he assisted in discovering the statue, and declares that it was found in March, 1820. The month has much to do with the facts. Translating exactly that report, d'Urville wrote: "She [the statue] represented a nude woman, in whose left hand there was an apple. Her right hand held a girdle (ceinture) cleverly arranged, the drapery falling from her hips to her feet. Finally the arms have been mutilated and are detached from the body." By "ceinture" would be meant a fold or folds of the drapery.

Joined to d'Urville's report there is another by Lieut. Matterer. Matterer writes that when, with M. d'Urville, he saw the statue it had its left arm, but the right arm was broken off. The left arm existed and the uplifted hand (elevée en l'air) held an apple. Because she held the apple, M. d'Urville called her a Venus.

This testimony, as may be seen, is by no means clear as to whether both the arms actually existed when the Venus was first seen. Perhaps exact conditions were not fully explained, and it may be that d'Urville, for certain official reasons, did not tell the whole truth.

The Venus for the time being became the property of M. de Marcellus, who had, however, purchased it for the Marquis de Rivière, then the French Ambassador at Constantinople. It seems possible that M. de Marcellus had a fight in order to secure the Venus, in which combat French sailors and Turkish soldiers participated. In that skirmish, M. Matterer said years afterward, the Venus had her arms broken off. M. de Marcellus, it is believed, conceded the incident of the quarrel and the cause of the mutilation of the statue.

In 1893 Henri Rochefort, who, strangely enough, had some relationship to the Marquis de Rivière, stated that he had heard the former Ambassador say that, when d'Urville first saw the Venus, he told de Rivière that the figure had in one hand the apple and in the other the folds of her drapery.

Later testimony proved that it was in the month of March that a French vessel, l'Estafette, anchored at Milo and remained there up to the 11th, and then was taken to Smyrna.

New light is thrown on the vexed subject by the Marquis de Trogoff-Lanvaux whose father was an officer on the Estafette. From what his father said, the Marquis affirms that when the Venus was first seen it had both arms. It seems, then, that through rough handling or hauling the statue with ropes at night, so as to escape the Turks, the French sailors broke the arms of the statue. The original notes by Trogoff, in 1821, have been examined. He wrote that the statue was in excellent condition. In one hand she held an apple. The conclusion M. Pierre Moroges arrives at is, then, to the effect that in her uplifted left hand she held this apple.

STEVENSON.

Lord Rosebery's Address at the Edinburgh Memorial Meeting.

A meeting was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, about two weeks ago in behalf of the proposed memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Lord Rosebery presided. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a letter of regret, spoke of Stevenson as the most distinguished man of letters Edinburgh had produced since Scott. Sir Henry Irving wrote that all who loved good and noble work would feel honored in being able to aid in such an object. Lord Rosebery, in his address said that in taking this prominent position he felt he was something of an impostor. He never knew or saw Robert Louis Stevenson face to face, and he was speaking among numbers who knew him from childhood almost till he left this country for good.

Somewhere or another, Robert Stevenson said that the two places which appealed most powerfully to his imagination were Burford Bridge and the Hawes Inn, in Queensferry. Now, it chanced that close to both of those places he (Lord Rosebery) had pitched his tent, or had his tent pitched for him. Burford Bridge they probably did not know. It was the place where Keats composed his "Endymion," where Nelson bade farewell to Lady Hamilton. It was near the place where Talleyrand took refuge from the Revolution; where Miss Burney first saw her husband, and where she spent the best years of her life. The Hawes Inn of Queensferry they probably knew much better. He did not mean in the character of bona fide travelers, but rather as pilgrims to the sacred shrine, for it was there that the genius of Sir Walter Scott and the genius of his successor first grasped each other by the hand; for it was in the Hawes Inn, simple structure as it was, that the first act of "The Antiquary" and the first act of "Kidnapped" were first prepared.

It was a solace to him to think that Sir Walter Scott certainly, and Robert Stevenson he thought certainly, never saw that inn, as it was now, overstridden and overridden by that monster of utility, the Forth Bridge, which had added so immensely to the convenience, and detracted so immediately from the romance, of that locality. Well, he had a claim to these which he thought was only in common with many of those who were ardent admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson and his work. That day was not the opportunity to enter into any review of the works of Stevenson, but there were two or three points which, as an outside reader like themselves, he must call their attention to before he sat down. The first was the inimitable quality of his style. Now, the words "style" and "stylist" were apt, perhaps, in these days, to raise a momentary prejudice, as suggesting a style of writing which aimed at words and phrases rather than at ideas; but Stevenson's style was not thus. Stevenson's style was the man himself; and it was even more, perhaps, than the man himself—it was a tool carefully fashioned and prepared by himself, in order the better to work out the business to which his genius led him.

Now he dared to say many of them might think that style was a light accidental art of inspiration which came to a gifted writer as easily, or, perhaps, even more easily, than the art of calligraphy; but that was not so with Stevenson. He had copied out that morning for them an account that Stevenson gave somewhere of the slow and painful steps by which he acquired the style they knew so well. He said: "I kept always two books in my pocket—one to read, and one to write. Whenever I read a book or passage that particularly pleased me, in which a thing was said or an effect rendered with propriety, in which there was some conspicuous force or happy distinction in the style, I must sit down at once and set myself to ape that quality. I was unsuccessful and knew it. I tried again, and was again unsuccessful, and always unsuccessful; but at least in these vain bouts I got some practice in rhythm, in harmony, and construction, and co-ordination of parts. I have thus played the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Brown, to Defoe, to Hawthorne, to Montaigne, to Baudelaire, and Obermann." To these he added Ruskin, Browning, Morris, Keats, Swinburne, Chaucer, Webster, Congreve, and Thackeray, and he summed it all up by saying: "That, like it or not, is the way to write." If a dullard was to pursue that practice which Stevenson enjoyed, he would at the end of it be probably only as he began—a sedulous ape. But with Stevenson there was a genius to mold what he had acquired by that painful practice.

Mr. Fox said to Mr. Pitt that he himself (Mr. Fox) had always a command of words, but that Mr. Pitt had always a command of the right words, and that was the quality that struck them so in the style of Stevenson. He (the Chairman) did not know whether his method was easy or laborious—he strongly suspected it to have been laborious—but, whichever it was, he never was satisfied with any word which did not fully embody the idea he had in his mind, and therefore they had in his style something suggestive, something musical, something pregnant—a splendid vehicle for whatever he had to say. He was not satisfied with style, but he infused into his style a spirit which, for want of a better word, he could only call a spirit of irony of the most exquisite kind. He adopted a style of diction which reminded them sometimes more of Addison's "Spectator" or Steele's "Tatler" than of the easier and more emotional language of these latter days; but he put into those dignified sentences that spirit which, for want of a better word, he must call irony, to relieve what otherwise might have been heavy. He thought they would all recognize what he meant when he spoke of that spirit of irony. They would find it in, he thought, every page of his works.

It was not for the sake of Stevenson, it was for their own sakes, that they should put up this memorial. He did not wish to belong to a generation of which it could be said they had this consummate being living and dying among them and did not recognize his splendor and his memory. He did not wish that some Burns should hereafter come, as in the case of Ferguson, and with his own scanty means put up a memorial which Ferguson's own generation was unwilling to raise. He ridiculed the idea of waiting ten, twenty, or thirty years until time should have hallowed and mellowed his reputation. No one had suggested an addition to Edinburgh statues. It was a great thing that they should be able to walk about Edinburgh and see the illustrious names on the pedestals, but, without any disrespect to the sculptors, if the restless spirits who possessed the garden swine were to enter into statues, and were to hurry them headlong down the steepest place near Edinburgh into the deepest place of the Firth of Forth, Art would have sustained no serious loss. He saw a protest from the Lord Provost, the custodian of these works. It was not likely that that the spirits would carry out his proposal, and therefore his opinion was a harmless one. There were two places in the world, Edinburgh and Samoa, where Stevenson might fitly be commemorated. He supposed that in Samoa some sort of memorial was sure to be raised, and he thought in Edinburgh some memorial was sure to be raised.

Her One Hundred and Third Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday Review of Books and Art of Dec. 19 an article, entitled "The Problem of Longevity," from The North American Review for December, refers to Miss Eliza Works of Henrietta, N. Y. The lady referred to is a great-aunt of my wife, and will celebrate her 103d birthday Jan. 8, 1897. She is as well and healthy as she was three years ago, and superintends the affairs of her household and does a large proportion of the work.

H. H. EDGERTON

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1896.

On a Poster Blue.

Said a Beardsley boy to a Bradley girl
Whom he met on a poster blue:
"I haven't an idea who I am,
And who the deuce are you?"

Said the Bradley girl to the Beardsley boy:
"I'll tell you what I think:
I came into being one night last week
When a cat tipped over the ink."
—Robert B. Peattie in the Clack Book.

He that loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter.
—Barrow.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

Why We Probe the Earth.

From The Boston Transcript.

Geologists are anxious to have borings made with the diamond drill, which will show the actual conditions of the rocks at the utmost depth which can be attained. Such an exploration, carried on with the modern skill in labor of this kind, would probably give us test-tubes having a depth of 10,000 feet, or say thrice the depth of the deepest of our mines. From these problems we might be able to find facts which would tell us the actual rate at which the heat of the earth increases as we go from the surface toward the centre.

The information which is obtained from mines leads to the conclusion that this increase is at the rate of not far from one degree Fahrenheit for each hundred feet of descent; yet this evidence is so irregular and perplexing that no safe conclusions can be founded on it.

It is in the highest degree desirable that we should increase our knowledge as to the conditions of the earth's interior for the reason that it is in that realm that the earthquakes and the volcanoes have their origin. These convulsive phenomena are a perpetual menace to the interests of mankind, more than half the habitable fields of the earth being in continual danger from them.

Business in 1800.

John B. McMaster in the January Atlantic.

Not only was the field of business enterprise thus restricted, but the transaction of business within that field was slow and difficult. The merchant kept his own books, or—as he would have said, his own accounts—wrote all his letters with a quill, and when they were written, let the ink dry or sprinkled it with sand. There were then no envelopes, no postage stamps, no letter-boxes in the streets, no collection of the mail. The letter written, the paper was carefully folded, sealed with wax or a wafer, addressed, and carried to the Post Office, where postage was prepaid at rates which would now seem extortionate. To send a letter which was a single sheet of paper, large or small, from Boston to New York or Philadelphia, cost 18½ cents, and to Washington 25 cents; and this at a time when the purchasing power of a cent was five times what it is at present. To carry a letter from Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, to Boston, and bring back an answer by return mail, would have consumed from twelve to eighteen days, according to the season of the year and the weather.

A Custom House in Africa.

Poultney Bigelow in the January Harper's Magazine.

There were some thirty sailing ships anchored at Delagoa Bay on the day that I arrived, and also half a dozen steamships, besides a couple of Portuguese gunboats. The shores of the river are admirably adapted for wharves, and, did the Government but allow it, arriving ships might unload their cargoes directly into railway trucks on shore. As it is, they have to unload in the stream; lighters have to carry the cargoes ashore; then there is another unloading operation on to the land, and after this the commerce of the port has to be lifted on to the backs of blacks and carried a short distance to the railway.

The Portuguese Government manages all this, for it owns the railway and the landing machinery. It acts for the commerce here as it does for the ships entering port. It creates as much difficulty as is possible; it embarrasses trade rather than helps it. When I landed at the Government wharf, where the lighters are unloaded, I looked about me upon a scene that recalled Strasburg after the siege. Lorenzo Marquez appeared to have sustained either a bombardment or an earthquake. Fortunately I had a friend with me capable of explaining that what I saw was the result neither of war nor of a Providential act of wrath. It was simply the Portuguese Government acting as a forwarding agent.

Reindeer for Alaska.

From "The Church at Home and Abroad" for December.

In Northern and Central Alaska there are at a moderate estimate 400,000 square miles unadapted to agriculture and cattle grazing, but covered with tundra, a long fibrous white moss, (Cladonia rangiferina,) which is the natural food of the reindeer. This area would be capable of supporting 9,000,000 head of deer, and would make a useless barren waste conducive to the wealth and prosperity of the United States. The only way to utilize this tundra moss and convert it into food and clothing for men is by its transformation into deer meat and furs. Besides the fact that reindeer meat is considered a great delicacy, and that Russia exports it frozen in carloads to Germany, and that the Norwegian Preserving Company use large quantities of it for canning, the skins when tanned are soft and of a beautiful yellow color, and have a ready sale with the manufacturers of military pantaloons, gloves, bookbindings, and furniture covers. The hair also is in demand for filling life-saving apparatus, (buoys, &c.,) as it possesses a wonderful degree of buoyancy, while the best existing glue is made from reindeer horns.

Divorce in England.

From The Humanitarian for December.

The children of the marriage are the husband's if he chooses to have them, but if he does not care to perform a father's duty she must support them. If he is unfaithful to her, she cannot divorce him (in England) unless he has also committed the ungentlemanly sin of personal cruelty. And in all cases of divorce and separation it is a man's reading of the man-made laws that entirely decides, not only the case, but the consequences, as to the custody of the children and the amount of alimony. And if, despairing of justice, the faithful wife endures patiently through life for the sake of her children's future, the English law permits an unfaithful husband and father

Another Possible Boston Tea-Party.

From Harper's Weekly.

It would appear that there would be no great reason for surprise if we should read any morning in the newspapers that a silent and determined crowd of spectral figures disguised as Indians had broken overnight into the Boston Public Library under cover of electric light, dragged the Macmonnies "Bacchante" from its refuge, carried it in procession to the end of India Wharf, and intrusted it to the seclusion of the harbor. It begins to be fairly questionable whether anything since the Stamp act has been offered to Boston which so many of her citizens don't want as the "Bacchante." The opposition does not seem to abate. The image's name has been cut down to two syllables for convenience of discussion, and by that and other titles Mr. McKim's gift is denounced and berated in sundry of the public prints. The opposition includes all sorts of elements, from President Eliot and Prof. Norton to the "'friends of temperance" and the amalgamated Methodist clergy. Dr. William Everett declares that the statue is petty, and that the expression is "wholly vulgar." He is solicitous, too, for the safety of the baby. Artists who write to The Transcript say the image is much too small for the place, and deride it on general grounds. Schoolteachers and parents say it is naked, and unsuited to the contemplation of children, and foes of rum say that it strikes the temperance agitation fairly between the eyes. Not the Heine fountain itself was more thoroughly looked in the mouth than this joyous "'Bacchante."

The Armenian Conspiracy, Constantinople.

From The English Illustrated Magazine.

The authorities were fully aware of the conspiracy, and, instead of taking steps to nip it in the bud, they armed the populace to massacre the Armenian population as soon as the first bomb exploded. To crush the plot was simply to seize a handful of men; to let them have their way was to enjoy the opportunity of slaughtering several thousands of innocent people. This was so characteristic of Turkish statecraft that it cannot surprise anybody who is acquainted with the Ottoman system of government. The complicity of the police was attested by numbers of eye witnesses who told me they had seen both ends of a street guarded by the zaptiehs, while the mob broke into the houses and murdered the inmates. I had from the mouth of a Turkish Minister the admission that verbal instructions were given to the police to encourage and supervise the massacres. To call this the suppression of "a rising" is the grim irony which is among the literary graces of the Sultan and his clerks. The actual killing of Armenians before the eyes of the foreign residents was a consderable business; how many victims met their death by drowning in the Bosporus nobody was able to compute, but I was struck by the general repugnance at the hotel to a fish diet, although the fish at that time were said to be remarkably fine.

All You Want to Know About Liberia.

From The Great Round World.

In 1822 some kind-hearted Americans founded a settlement on the west coast of Africa for negro freedmen who wanted to go back to their native country, or to be able to enjoy the same privileges as white men. Though many people freed their slaves in those early times, the negro had no vote, and no white people wanted to have anything to do with him, so that he was not much better off for being free, except that he could never be sold and sent away from home.

In the new settlement, which was for free negroes entirely, they had all the privileges that white men had, and it was hoped that they would be happy there. For twenty-five years the little settlement remained under the care of the United States, and then it was declared independent, and recognized by England and other foreign powers as a sovereign State, or State having the power to govern itself. They have made their Government in Liberia like ours in these United States: they have a President, a Congress, with Senate and House of Representatives, a Supreme Court, and a Cabinet, just as we have.

In former times there were frequent emigrations from this country to Liberia, but since our negroes acquired the right to vote, and were allowed the same liberty as white men, the emigrations have been very rare. It is a small place, it is far away in Africa, and out of the tide of civilization, and the negroes realize that there are better opportunities for them in the United States.

Prince Bismarck's Study.

From The Youth's Companion.

"Count Bismarck's study, as he called it in English, was a room of no great size nor furnished with any splendor. It was comfortable, nothing more. There was a rug on the varnished floor of the usual hard wood. A large writing desk, littered with papers, stood in the right hand corner on the further side. There were few books. A print or two hung on the walls. A sideboard stood in the centre, near the writing table, and there were armchairs. It was a working room; none of the coquetry nor luxury which some hard workers like to surround themselves with was visible. There was no lack of comfort, but comfort had not been the thing chiefly considered when the

The Catholic Archbishop of New York.

From The Globe for December.

When his Grace the Archbishop of New York visits Chicago for a day or more, The Associated Press agents are not wheedled into special and flaming announcements of the fact, and he does not give out inflammable party, political, alarming, and prophetic letters for newspaper publication in order to save the country and have himself talked about by the groundlings of political barrooms; yet no sensible person imagines for a moment that his Grace of New York is less anxious to save the Nation than his Grace of St. Paul.

Two or three years ago, when the office of The Globe Review was in Chicago, I went one morning to the little chapel of the Madames of the Sacred Heart to witness the baptism of a friend who had become a convert to the Catholic faith. Before the altar of said little chapel I noticed what seemed to me a very modest and devout priest engaged in long-continued prayers. I noticed also that he wore the purple beloggings of a prelate. Upon inquiry I found that the figure which had won my interest and, somehow, my admiration—was his Grace the Archbishop of New York. I beg his pardon for making this reference, as I know it will be distasteful to him. At that time I had not the honor of his personal acquaintance. But the reporters of Chicago had not placarded his coming; were not daily seeking interviews for oracles from him on the new intersecting sewer, &c., &c. In a word, his whole bearing, attitude, and way in Chicago were those in keeping with the dignity of a private gentleman and an honored and great prelate of the Catholic Church, and who, I fancy, would as soon think of pressing himself as candidate for Chicago's Sheriff or hangman as deluging the newspapers with partisan trash to help out a desperate plutocratic—that is, the devil's own—political campaign.

Fog a Blessing in Disguise.

From The January Harper's Magazine.

Nature provides in the blanket of fog a means of preventing the extreme low temperatures which would otherwise result. More than a century ago Thomas Jefferson, who appears to have been the first to notice these peculiarities of frost, wrote: "I have known frosts so severe as to kill the hickory trees around about Monticello, and yet not injure the tender fruit blossoms then in bloom on the top and higher parts of the mountain, and in the course of forty years during which it has been settled there have been but two instances of a general loss of fruit on it, while in the circumjacent country the fruit has escaped but twice in the last seven years."

In California, last year, a large amount of fruit was saved by following certain "fog-building" methods. Mr. W. H. Hammon of the United States Weather Bureau pointed out to the fruit growers the five essential ways of preventing frost: First, by diminishing the radiation; second, by increasing the moisture in the air and raising the dew-point; third, by adding heat to the air; fourth, by removing the cold air—actually draining it off; and fifth, by mixing the air and removing the cold air from the ground. Smudge fires are based upon the first method, and are fairly effective; but the great improvement consists in the introduction of large amounts of moisture in the vaporous state. When this vapor condenses, or, in other words, when the fog forms, an enormous amount of heat is given off, generally at the very height at which it is most needed. Fog and frost both occur when the skies are clear and little or no air stirring. A strong wind so thoroughly mixes the air that there is little chance for cold dry air to settle in the hollows and low places. Fog, then, as the natural preventive of frost, may be a blessing to the orchardist; but there are others, particularly travelers, to whom the fog can be but a source of annoyance and danger.

The Counterblaste to Tobacco.

From The Westminster Review.

The work published by King James, best known to the generality of readers is his famous "Counterblaste to Tobacco." The first, also, it was which he issued after succeeding to the throne of England. His reason for entering the lists against the new and popular habit of smoking was, as he informs us in the early pages of the treatise, because it was a habit sinful in the sight of God and foolish in the estimation of the world. But these reasons being scarcely considered sufficient, he goes on to ridicule the practice, commenting on the folly of imitating "the barbarous and beastlie manners of the wild, godlesse, and slavish Indians." Then he turns to the injury in their temporal affairs sustained by his people owing to their excessive devotion to the weed. "Now, how you are by this custome disabled in your goods," he remarks, "let the gentry of this land bear witnesse, some of them bestowing three, some four hundred pounds a yeare upon this precious stinke, which I am sure might be bestowed upon many farre better uses." The literature upon tobacco, whether considered as a weed to smoke or as a medicine in the Pharmacopoeia, is so large that only the barest mention must suffice here. When James published his "Counterblaste," society was divided over the merits of the plant, one party lauding it as a panacea for all diseases, on the authority of the French physicians Monardes and Estienne, as well as by the testimony of Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, who had introduced it into France; the other sneering at it as a useless shrub, whose virtues were as mythical as the famous elixir of youth. The mistaken idea that Raleigh had anything to do with the introduction of tobacco into England—the honor of this undoubtedly resting with Master Ralph Lane, who was in charge of the second expedition which went out to Raleigh's colony in Virginia—may have had

Feeding Incubator Reared Babies.

From The Strand Magazine.

Each baby is fed every two hours, and the number of squeals which I heard during the half-day that I spent with Dr. Lion and his rosy children showed me that babies, like bigger mortals, have an inerring idea of dinner hours. The clever nurses had evidently hit upon the excellent plan of feeding the children at different times, in order that they might wake up in rotation. It would have upset the whole system if they had all squealed at once. Just as soon as they were fed, they were carried back to the incubators, with the inevitable blankets over their heads, and placed comfortably on the soft bedding, where they quickly sank to rest.

The use of the blanket is one evidence of the extreme care which Dr. Lion gives to his little charges. The temperature of the incubator is naturally higher than the temperature of the outside room, and, in the case of the premature babies, is maintained at a degree approximate to the temperature of the baby at the end of six, seven, or eight months, as the case may be. The temperature of the "dining room" is about 25° Centigrade, or as near as possible to the temperature of the incubator as the nurses can stand.

The Japanese in California.

From the January, Chautauquan.

Every month sees more Japanese arrive and a larger percentage of them are common laborers who enter the hop-yards, orchards, and sugar-beet fields of California. In fruit packing they have crowded out white men and women.

They are as quick as women and girls in handling fruit, and are more accurate and steadily industrious. They practically monopolize the industry of beet pulling on the large ranches devoted to the sugar beet. Complaints of the rapid displacement of white laborers by Japanese in orchard work induced the Labor Bureau recently to make an investigation. They found that the Japanese worked under a co-operative plan and that by this means they were able to make contracts at low prices. Several associations in San Francisco are engaged in house-cleaning, dividing the profits among their members. The Japanese are doing a large trade in San Francisco in bamboo ware and matting, which are used mainly for decoration of rooms. They have cut into the Chinese trade in curios and embroidered silk garments.

Gen. Grant's Two Tunes.

From the January Century.

A drum corps in passing caught sight of the General and at once struck up a then popular negro camp-meeting air. Every one began to laugh, and Rawlins cried, "Good for the drummers!" "What's the fun?" inquired the General. "Why," was the reply, "they are playing 'Ain't I Glad to Get Out ob de Wilderness!'" The General smiled at the ready wit of the musicians, and said, "Well, with me a musical joke always requires explanation. I know only two tunes: one is 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other isn't."

The Lily.

I dreamed that after wandering long I came
To a dark garden with frail souls for flowers;
And saw the gentle lady we call Death
Pace to and fro; above each bloom she bent,
Then passed; a slumbrous sky above her rolled
Cloud upon cloud; and from those human flowers
A tragic odor like emotion rose.
I followed in her steps, and now she touched
Some poppy that had been a dreamer frail,
Or rose that was a passionate Eastern queen.
But on a sudden I implored her hand,
And should have fallen: from a lily near
What sweet and pining odor to my brain
Darted, with delicate, unhappy smell
Of trouble old and gladness far away!
I knew more surely than from any face,
More certainly remembered than at words,
And slowly swooning said, "'Tis she! 'tis she!"
Then looking to that lady cold, whose face
No sternness and no pity had, I said,
"Lady, this flower but a little while,
O! but a little while, has risen here:
Have a deep care of it! a small neglect,
A brief oblivion overburdens it.
For she, that is this flower, and merely blows
So strangely silent and so white, was used
To be much loved, and guarded wistfully.
O! from this flower, be never far away!"
But she to whom I talked moved slowly on,
And as I walked beside her, I awoke.
—STEPHEN PHILLIPS, in The Spectator.

"Love Comfortless."

The child is in the night and rain
On whom no tenderest wind might blow,
And out alone in a hurricane.
Ah, no.
The child is safe in Paradise!

The snow is on his gentle head,
His little feet are in the snow,
O, very cold is his small bed!
Ah, no.
Lift up your heart, lift up your eyes!

Over the fields and out of sight,
Beside the lonely river's flow,
Lieth the child this bitter night.
Ah, no.
The child sleeps under Mary's eyes!

What wandering lamb cries sore distressed,
Whilst I with fire and comfort go?
O, let me warm him in my breast!
Ah, no.
'Tis warm in God's lit nurseries!
—From "A Lover's Breast Knot," by Katherine Tynan, (Mrs. Hinkson.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Maurice Jókai's "The Green Room," has been translated and will be published shortly. The book is a historical romance, with a picture of Russia in the first quarter of the present century. Pushkin is the hero.

What a herculean labor has been that of Mr. W. C. Carew Hazlitt, who for the last thirty years has been making a bibliography of all English chronicles, memoirs, periodical literature, pamphlets, broadsides, &c., down to the close of the seventeenth century.

Some of the rising generation, and those of a past, will be sorry to learn that Sir Herbert Maxwell deems the majority of Robert the Bruce incidents mythical. The spider story, we all know, is of the remotest antiquity. Nevertheless, there is ample material in a life of Robert the Bruce, and some time next year we shall have Sir Herbert Maxwell's monograph on the Scotch hero.

The Academy entertains favorably the idea of Mr. Elkin Mathew's literary venture of printing broad sheet ballads for English people, the ballads to be ornamented with a wood cut. "Here's your ballad, a penny a piece!" the hawker in New York sings, as he does in London, but the wares are generally trashy.

George Moore has a new novel in preparation. The general public might fancy that Mr. Moore's stories are of rapid production. The contrary seems to be the case. He has spent many months on the forthcoming novel, and it may not be ready before the middle of next year.

Dean Hole's "Book About Roses" has been an unqualified success, as it deserved to be, and is now in a new edition. This one is to have an unpublished sketch of John Leech, with colored plates of roses.

Mr. George J. Manson has written for The Bookman a paper full of interest, his subject being Frederick Saunders, who for so many years was librarian of the Astor Library. As is the wont of all thorough librarians, Mr. Saunders furnished "both books and brains" to those who needed his services. Born in London in 1807, and now ninety years old, until "the day of his retirement Mr. Saunders attended to the duties at the library every day and would talk interestingly about the famous literary men whom he had met during his long life." "The first attempt in the United States to secure international copyright was made through Frederick Saunders in 1836." Mr. Saunders knew Washington Irving well, "having often met him at Putnam's and the Astor Library." Here is a kindly story Mr. Saunders liked to tell of Irving: "Irving was an unusually good-hearted man. He once saw a boy in his orchard at Sunnyside trying to steal apples. Instead of running out and reprimanding him, he went over to him, saying: 'Here, my boy, you like apples; let me show you where there are some good ones,' and he led the way to one of the choicest trees." Some time after the publication of "Rip Van Winkle," when Irving was in the Catskills, he met a guide, who "solemnly pointed out the spot where the bibulous Dutchman took his long nap, and also showed him Rip's home in a ravine, over the entrance to which was a rude illustration of Rip as he awoke from his long sleep. Irving listened silently, and, it may be imagined, with considerable feelings of surprise, to the remarks of the guide, and was pleased to find that his imaginary sketch had been taken for fact."

The Bookman asks how should "Elia" be pronounced—with a long or a short "i." Generally, "Elia" in the United States has the long "i," and there is no rhyme in it to "Delia." It seems, however, that Lamb took the name from an Italian clerk, a fellow-worker at the India Office, who was called "Elia."

Lieut. Gen. Schofield has written several articles for The Century, in one of which he gives the inside story of some famous events in American history. One curious subject treated by Gen. Schofield is an account of Louis Napoleon's withdrawal from Mexico, with special reference to the part taken by the United States.

In the January number of The Forum there is an interesting study of Pope Leo XIII. by the Vicomte Melchior de Vogué. Herr Alexander Moszkowski contributes an article on "Modern Composers in the Light of Contemporary Criticism." Mr. Fernando A. Fuego writes of "The Wanton Destruction of American Property in Cuba," and Theodore Roosevelt a criticism on Mr. Brooks Adams's "The Law of Civilization and Decay." There are many other articles of interest.

Mark Twain as Browning said his wife was rare. His marriage having taken place in 1868, Mrs. Smithestead, the gentle housekeeper, writes that on each visit he paid "to London with his wife, he commemorated his marriage as a manner all his own. He went to the church in which it had been solemnized and kissed the paving stones in front of the door."

Lady Herschell is the translator of Louis Paultan's "Paris qui Mendle. Les Vrais et les Faux Pauvres," or "Begging Paris. The True and False Poor People." The title of the English book is to be "The Beggars of Paris." Mr. Edward Arnold is the publisher.

The art calendar of The Youth's Companion for 1897 is a charming bit of work, made up of four pictures in color, with most attractive subjects. It is a very attractive calendar, happy in composition and excellent in execution.

In Harper's Weekly, beginning with the issue of Jan. 2, will appear the first part of Mary E. Wilkins's "Jerome, the Poor Man." Col. Waring contributes "Street Cleaning in Paris," and there will be a short story by Mr. E. M. Bacon, "Guardian to His Majesty," illustrated by Thulstrup.

On the occasion of a service just held at the Marylebone parish church in memory of Robert Browning and his wife the Dean of Canterbury preached a sermon abounding in quotations taken from the works of the two poets. This is a quotation from his discourse: "I scarcely know of another instance so striking—if, indeed, there be any other at all so striking in human history—of two who have both enriched their century by songs which cannot die, owing their best of long-continued earthly happiness to their union in holy matrimony, in an age which has had so many poets and writers, not indeed ungifted, but of the baser sort, who have polluted the imaginations of men with the realism of moral mud, who have sneered at marriage, have endeavored to paint the gates of hell as paradise, and have eulogized the bonds of vagrant passions and the weight of chance desires, as though freedom consists in abject subjection to our lower nature."

Mr. James Lane Allen, whose "A Kentucky Cardinal" was so universally read and admired, is treated biographically in a paper entitled "Contemporaneous American Writers" in the January number of The Atlantic Monthly. In the same magazine appears the first part of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's "Story of an Unknown Love."

In the first issue of Harper's Bazar for 1897 will appear Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood's initial chapter on "Infancy and Childhood."

"The Spirit, and Other Sermons," by the Bishop of London, formerly of Peterboro, will be issued shortly by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Owen Wister has written an Indian story for Harper's Round Table, with the title "Red Men and White," the first part of which has just appeared.

When the Prince of Wales was in the United States, thirty-nine years or so ago, Stephen Fiske followed his movements for an enterprising New York journal. Whatever the Prince did in public Mr. Fiske observed, and all the incidents occurring to the heir apparent, even to the name of the young person of the period who danced with the Prince, are described in an article in the January number of The Ladies' Home Journal.

The Kindergarten Magazine for this month will devote considerable space to Dr. Henry Barnard, who is the father of kindergarten schools in the New World.

Was it not Sala who, having a book of synonyms and a toothbrush, declared he was quite ready to take a trip to Central Africa? Messrs. Funk, Wagnalls & Co. announce Fernald's new volume, "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions." This is a book of importance and invaluable to teacher, student, and speaker. The excellence of the volume is testified to by the leading literary authorities in the United States.

Miss Alice M. Longfellow, the poet's eldest daughter, has written for Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s new edition of "Evangeline" an interesting sketch of her father, which is entitled "Longfellow in Home Life." The edition contains Mr. Horace E. Scudder's forty-page sketch of Longfellow, a portrait of the poet, with pictures of his birthplace at Portland, his dwelling at Cambridge, and his study there.

The Critic tells how Mr. David Munro, the editor of The North American Review, and the Rev. Dr. Watson were once classmates at Edinburgh, and that Mr. Munro never knew until recently that his old chum was Ian Maclaren. When he saw Dr. Watson's portrait he was certain it was that of his old friend. When Mr. Munro recalled a past acquaintance, Ian Maclaren said: "Why, David Munro, I would have passed you fifty times in the street and not have recognised you." In the course of their talk Dr. Watson remarked that he was very glad that his surname had not come to him when he was young. "Why," he said, "if this had happened when I was twenty-one it would have turned my head, and I should have thought myself a very great man; but now I know better."

It is about one person in the hundred who, having heard of Hakluyt, knows he was an Englishman and born in Hertfordshire. The name being distinctly Dutch, Hakluyt is taken for a Dutchman. Hakluyt was a parson and a Westminster scholar. In his honor the members of the Hakluyt Society of England are going to pay a visit to Westminster School.

In England a sumptuous edition of Kingsley, published by the Macmillans, is a notable success. "Westward Ho!" was the initial volume. The sale of the Kingsley volumes in the United States is assured. The historical novel never was better or more accurately written than by Kingsley.

The remains of Alexandre Dumas the younger, have been placed in the Montemarte Cemetery, and his statue, in graystone, the work of M. de Saint Morceaux, now surmounts it. There was some talk of erecting a monument with the figures of Alexandre Dumas, his father, and the grandfather of the Dumas family, who was a Revolutionary General. Some years ago Alexandre Dumas the younger wrote on a photograph what were his ideas as to the place of his last rest. Translating the verses into prose, the concluding four lines are: "When alive what little I might have accomplished I was not conscious of. I should, however, derive some consolation when I am dead did I know that I would be buried in the furrow made by the plow; then at least I might help in the production of a grain of wheat."

The Pratt Institute Monthly, in its last number, honors the memory of its founder. Miss Louise Both-Hendrickson has written an interesting article, "The House and Its Owner," which has many illustrations. Mr. Charles M. Pratt's address celebrating the ninth anniversary of the founding of the institute on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of its founder, Charles Pratt, is printed in this number. Pratt Institute has had a large accession of photographs of the great architectural monuments in Europe, with copies of the most remarkable pictures, for the use of students. These were collected last year by Mr. Hopkins.

Where was that London burial ground before the gate of which Jo in "Bleak House" did the sweeping? When Jo was dying, it may be remembered, he said, recalling the burial ground, "and there's a step there, as I used fur to clean with my broom." Was it in Ray Street, Clerkenwell, or in Russell Court? Those who lovingly follow Dickens are trying to prove exactly where Jo did the sweeping of that step. It looks as if the burial ground Dickens had in his mind was in Ray Street, because that was his chosen scenic ground. When the Artful Dodger brought Oliver Twist down Pickled Egg Walk to Fagin's, the two passed Ray Street, and then the great English novelist saw the burial ground, and it left its impress on his mind.

"To worsen" has Gladstone as authority, for in discussing "Juventus Mundi" he writes "as a living creed it worsened." Here the word is used intransitively. Milton has the verb "to worsen;" and Southey showed a predilection for it. An example of it is in Southey's "Letters from England," as "It * * * has worsened whatever it altered." George Eliot used it as "the workingmen worsening themselves." "Betterment" has come very much into use. Can we not say "worsement"?

Looking somewhat back into the family of Charles Lamb, it is believed that in his veins ran a streak of Semiticism. In some of the letters of Lamb, published for the first time by Mr. William Carew Hazlitt, may be found more than one exquisite bit of fooling about the good things Lamb liked to eat, and particularly fish. This expatiating over fish as food is a particular Jewish trait, and the surest sign of heredity.

Writing of Browning in The Temple Magazine, Dean Farrar gives this charming incident of the poet: "Once," Browning told the Dean, "I was walking with my son, who was then a little boy, in the streets of Paris. We saw an old man approaching us in a long, loose, rather shabby coat, and with a stooping, shuffling attitude and gait. 'Touch that man as you pass him,' I whispered to my little son, 'I will tell you why afterward.' The child touched him as he passed, and I said to him, 'Now, my boy, you will always be able to remember in later years that you once saw and touched the great Béranger.'"

Pierre Loti is writing a novel. The Paris correspondent of the Academy says: "To begin with—blest change!—his 'mal' is suppressed, and he has gained, if possible, in all the qualities of his precious and inimitable art."

London booksellers during the holiday have had no end of business, and one of the largest firms in London informs the Academy "that all over the country the sales never have been larger." The same excellent business is reported in Scotland. Barrie, Kipling, Conan Doyle, Mrs. Ward, and Ian Maclaren, in fiction, are in the lead. As to Kipling's "Seven Seas," it is going with a rush. In Birmingham Prof. Sloane's "Napoleon" is in great demand. In London, among the illustrated books, Phil May's "Gutter Snipes" is the most popular.

The "Book of Beauty" used to be printed for exclusive mortals, who had plethoric purses. The "Book of Beauty" always recalls long curls, crinoline—the d'Orsay and Blessington period, and finicky steel engravings. The boudoirs of the Belgravia of the past were garnished with books of beauty—the book being splendidly bound in crimson silk. Now we are going to have cheap beauty books. And what harm is there if they find a place on the kitchen dressers of England, contiguous to uncleaned knives, greasy spoons, and broken victuals?

In the Salle de Langues of the College de France there has been placed a bust of Ernest Renan, the work of M. Falguières. Its position is beside that of Bournouf, who was Renan's teacher. On the occasion of the placing of the bust M. Gaston Paris delivered one of his delightful speeches.

Alphonse Daudet has a son, Léon, who writes. English critics affirm that M. Léon is not likely to become the rival of his father.

"Cormorous," that is a good old word and most expressive, but you may not find it in The Century Dictionary. The bird, the cormorant, being expressive of gluttony, why not employ the adjective? Chaucer uses "cormeraunt." There is an earlier "cormerant," and Notes and Queries gives a quotation from Lydgate's "Bochas," of 1430-1440, with the line, "Of the disordynate Cormerous glotony," referring to Vitellius. The cormerous fellow still exists and the adjective is wanted.

The Walt Whitman Fellowship will have a dinner next Tuesday at Morello's, and desires it to be known that all friends of the good gray poet are invited Tickets are to be had of John Henry Johnston, 17 Union Square.

Two Doctors and Their Fees.

In England there is a Doctors' Union, and the question of fees is being agitated to-day. How should one pay his doctor? Is the fee to be put in the doctor's hand at once, or a bill tucked under a medicine bottle on the mantelpiece? The Saturday Review tells of Velpeau and Sir Astley Cooper:

Alfred Louis Velpeau, the greatest French surgeon of his time, had a severe lesson read to him by the mother of a patient, a young girl whose life he had saved in a critical case of croup. The mother, brimming over with gratitude, went to see the famous surgeon, an abrupt and somewhat disagreeable personage at the best of times, and reputed to be afflicted with inordinate greed. "I have come to thank you for what you have done for us, and to offer you this as a token of our obligation," she said, placing a beautifully embroidered purse on Velpeau's table. Velpeau scarcely took the trouble to look at it. "I accept, Madame," he remarked in his ungracious way; "but, of course, this is without prejudice to my honorarium, which comes to 3,000f." Thereupon, the lady took up her present. "I am afraid I made a mistake then," she laughed; "there are five notes of 1,000f. each in there. This makes us right then, Monsieur." And, pocketing two out of the five slips of blue paper, she bowed. "I have the honor to wish you good morning."

Sir Astley Cooper was wiser in his generation. The largest fee he ever received was tendered to him in a somewhat less delicate but more original manner. He had been attending in his capacity of surgeon a West Indian millionaire, named Hyatt, with Drs. Lettsom and Nelson as physicians. The treatment was most successful, and in his joy Hyatt bestowed 300 guineas on each of the doctors. "But you," exclaimed the grateful patient, addressing Sir Astley, "you shall have something better." With this he flung his nightcap at the eminent operator. "Sir," replied the latter, "I'll pocket the affront." And he slipped the "affront" into his pocket. It contained a draft for 1,000 guineas.

The Closed Temple.

And Ahaz gathered together the vessels of the house of God * * * and shut up the doors of the house of the Lord, and made Him altars in every corner of Jerusalem.—2 Chron., xxviii., 24.

The temple gates were shut; the courts lay dead;
The silent porches all day long
Waited the Levites' customary tread,
The Hebrew psalmists' song.

Each stately pillar marked the changing day
With shadow changing slow. At night
The Orient stars turned lamps, since lamp-less lay
The temple in their light.

Without the gates arose the mighty din
Of vice, for Baalim's priests now trod
With haughty steps King David's streets; within—
The silence worshipped God.
—Alberta Bancroft in The Overland Monthly for October.

The writer who has time to explain everything has not much time to write. The reader who is too indolent or indifferent to look up references ought not to read.—Vane Dorsey.

ART AND ARTISTS.

It is pleasant to learn that the memory of Charles Keene, who was one of the leading Punch artists, is to be preserved. A medallion portrait has been placed in the Public Library, in Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London. Leigh Hunt lived near Shepherd's Bush.

The fact that a full-length portrait of the Signora Baccelli, painted by Thomas Gainsborough, was recently discovered in London has been already noted in these columns. The Saturday Review publishes a photogravure of this picture. You see the pose of the danseuse of the last century. La Signora Baccelli (she would have had to adopt another stage name to-day) foots a measure on the greensward, there being an English landscape in the background. She has abundant hair, and in the rapidity of a dancer's movements it must have flopped about. Her feet are incased in shoes with buckles. On a tambourine thrown on the ground is the name of the danseuse. One thing quite positive is that the skirt dance is of the most remote period. Our grandmothers went wildly into the shawl dance. In the Gainsborough picture la Signora makes use of a frilled apron, one end of which she holds in her extended left hand, and the hand is near the level of her forehead. The apron is very much beflounced. "Plus c'a change plus c'est la meme chose," only there was formerly no kicking.

At the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition to be held at Nashville, to be opened on the 1st of May of this year, and to be continued for six months, there will be an Art Department, to which special attention will be paid. The building is to be copied after the Parthenon. Prizes and medals are to be given for the best original work of art, in oil or water color, produced by American artists. The first prize is $700, the second, of $400, to be given to any artist, without regard to nationality.

The portrait of Miss Mary Telfair, painted by Carl L. Brandt, has been unveiled with becoming ceremonies in Savannah. Miss Telfair was the founder of the Academy of Fine Arts and Science in Savannah, having left a handsome sum and valuable property for the purpose of its maintenance.

The penchant His Royal Highness the Emperor Menelik has for art has been already noted, since it has been reported that a French artist has gone to Abyssinia with a commission to paint the victorious monarch. But the Russians are not to be behindhand, for, according to the Cologne Gazette, a Russian artist, Poliaoff, is to paint a battle scene for Menelik, that of Adowa, showing the Abyssinians breaking into the Italian squares. Some enterprising American might open a studio in Abyssinia.

The coming election of associates of the Royal Academy will be of particular interest to us, as the name of Mr. Alfred Parsons may appear. Before this election Mr. Parsons's name was mentioned, when Mr. Abbey received the greater number of votes. Although Mr. Parsons is of English birth he has done his main work in this country.

At a recent meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Fine Arts asked for a grant of 13,500 francs for the special teaching of art to women. The measure was strongly indorsed by M. Henri Rochefort and the credit was agreed upon.

A young painter in London made a picture of a young lady, the father of the young person giving the order. After many sittings the artist received £12. Then he fell in love with his model. Then ensued a quarrel between the painter and the young woman. The artist was forbidden further communication with his flame. Then the painter finished the picture and sued the father of the young person for £40, and the portrait having been judged as to its merits by experts and declared a good likeness and a work of art, the court brought in a verdict against the father and he is to pay the balance. Alas! It was not in this way that Quentin Masseys won his bride.

In these columns Thackeray's poor work in an art way have been commented upon. He was good at an initial letter, but flabby, loose and uncertain when he tried to draw the figure. In the "Life of Frederick Walker," the artist, it may be read what were his difficulties with Thackeray's drawings when the novelist's works had to be illustrated. Walker might try to follow Thackeray's faces, but he refused to go on copying Thackeray's bad drawings on the block.

To Paul Baudry has been given the place of honor at the fourteenth exhibition of the International Society, now being held in Paris. M. Baudry's work was a portrait of Edwond About. Keeping to its international character along side of the Baudry, are Walter Gay's Venetian sketches, a portrait of a lady by Baertsoen, Brangwyn "Marché Espagnol," Clauss Zelander's, with Harrison's sea studies. A number of wax figures in the exhibition, the work of Vembas, are cited as being remarkably effective.

Miss Kuhns Beveridge, The Boston Post says, has just finished a bust of Antonio Maceo, and the lady's studio has been crowded with sympathising Cubans. The demand for casts of the bust will be unquestionably large.

The following open letter has been sent to Governor Roger Walton of Massachusetts relative to the proposed statue of Gen. Hooker: "We, the undersigned, sculptors of Boston, in the interest of the State, of art, and sculptors throughout the country, respectfully express our desire for a general competition in the selection of a sculptor to be employed in the production of the proposed statue of Gen. Joseph Hooker. Cyrus Cobb, Robert Kraus, Samuel J. Kitson."

English critics can be savage and brutal at times. The person who does the cudgeling in The Speaker thus belabors Herkomer: "Professor Herkomer has, for some sixteen years, swaggered on the walls of the exhibitions by the number and size of his paintings in oil. A talent of no mean order has been diluted to so thin a quality that he has almost made us forget that there was something which he did passably well. His affair was never with the life-sized head; he used to do little pictures in body color—scenes of life in the Tyrol—that had character and a certain interest. One fine morning nothing would content him but he must do life-sized heads in oil, like the rest, and he has never left off since. In the Grafton Galleries we may see a portrait, quaintly entitled "Prof. Pelham, Oxford," on a large scale. It is not only a portrait, but a "demonstration"; it was done in six lectures of one hour each. It demonstrates that a canvas can be covered in six hours with an indifferent sketch in oils, which we knew before."

Such opinions as have been passed on the equestrian statue of Gen. Joseph Hooker, modeled by Daniel C. French and Edward Potter, are of a conflicting kind. Some find fault with the figure, others with the horse, but, as The Boston Transcript expresses it, it is difficult from the small size of the plaster cast "to judge the project."

Road repairers in England are ruthless. So those functionaries who ordered the smashing of certain Druidical cairns and menhirs at Dartmoor in order to fill up with stone the ruts in the highway are being hauled over the coals.

A Clever and Impossible Man.

From The National Review.

Walter Savage Landor's rupture with his wife, in 1835, took place in consequence of words spoken by her in the presence of his children. He left Florence, never, he thought, to return. He wrote as though the only creature he loved on earth had been rent from him. Yet this extraordinary man was not in the least inconsolable. His friends did their best to get at least the two elder children intrusted to his care. But Landor himself, after writing a few heart-broken letters, evidently did not interest himself particularly in the project. He spent the next twenty years at Bath, in very good spirits, as a rule, and intensely preoccupied with literary work. His little Pomeranian dog, it is impossible not to feel, amply compensated for the loss of his children.

When he fell into the somewhat disreputable squabble which obliged him to leave England, in old age, and return to Florence, he was received without any cordiality by his family. He was then a passionate old whimsical man, and his children made little pretense to humor him. Finally an arrangement was made by Mr. Robert Browning which gave Landor a small establishment of his own, and before his death he was once more reconciled. His children guarded his last hours with exemplary tenderness and devotion.

Of Landor's abrupt and intemperate vehemence in criticism, as well as in real life, endless instances might be given; but one will suffice. He wrote to Southey in 1819 from Pistoia:

"I have read the 'Bride of Abydos.' Lord Byron may well ask,

"'Know ye the land
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute?'

"Who the devil does? But why should the young rascal, the hero of the piece, take such infinite pains to show his mistress his insincerity at the moment he would seduce her from home?"

Pipes in Japan.

Fom the January Outing.

To smoke in Japan is to perform a function. A smiling maiden fetched a box of sand as if she were about to clean the knives, and lit a sulphur match which smelled as vilely as if it were made in Maine. This she allowed to glow as it stood on end in the sand. She brought a pipe whose stem was of bamboo, metal-tipped, and the bowl thereof a dollmaker's thimble. Into this she pressed a pea of finest tobacco, and, lighting it against the glowing match, inhaled one long draught. With soft laughter she wiped the mouthpiece and passed the pipe over. A few puffs exhausted it, but another was ready. In this way one can spend a rainy day very pleasantly.

A fool will always find a bigger fool to admire him.—Boileau.

DU MAURIER.

Early Student Days of His from Which Points for Trilby Were Obtained.

It is possible that from his association with Mr. Felix Moscheles and the Moscheles family the late Mr. Du Maurier as a young man had his musical taste developed. Ignaz Moscheles, the father of Du Maurier's friend, was for years the master of the piano teachers of London, and in a certain way the preceptor of Mendelssohn. "You'll see that I've used up all your mesmerism and a trifle more in my new book," said Du Maurier to me some time before he published "Trilby," "and that remark started us talking of the good old times in Antwerp, and overhauling the numerous drawings and sketches in which he so vividly depicted the incidents of our Bohemian days."

The Bohemia in which Du Maurier and Mr. Moscheles ranged was no "wild country," there were no "unconventional savages" there. It is a cultivated corner of the land, with Antwerp as a background to the major part of the incidents that Du Maurier's friend and fellow-art student here describes.

Mr. Moscheles as a student was working in the Antwerp Art Academy after having been in the Gleyre atelier, in Paris. One day he learned that a "nouveau"—a new man—who had also been at Gleyre's was to pitch his easel in the Academy. The new-comer was Du Maurier, and Mr. Moscheles took him for a native-born Frenchman. "Did you know un nommé Pointer?" asked Du Maurier. Possibly Du Maurier gave the name of the President of the Royal Academy as "Pointare." So Moscheles said in good English, "A man called Poynter?" and then the two found they could talk English. The time of the author's acquaintance with Du Maurier was 1857. The Antwerp Academy was then under charge of De Keyser. Among the students were Tadema, M. Maris, Neuhuys, Heyermans, "and the armless artist, whose foot-painted copies after the old masters at the Antwerp Gallery are well known to all tourists."

An intimacy sprang up at once between Du Maurier and Mr. Moscheles. Then the caricatures of the first began, and the pages of "In Bohemia" have an endless amount of amusing sketches. Du Maurier's eyes then began to trouble him, and he left Antwerp for Malines, where he was under the charge of an oculist of distinguished merit. Du Maurier himself figures as "Rag" in the pictures, and Mr. Moscheles is "Bobtail." A tall English friend enjoyed the sobriquet of "Tag." Du Maurier seems to have entertained the idea of going to Australia, so as to find work there on The Melbourne Punch.

In time Du Maurier, after a sojourn in Paris, went to London. He writes to Mr. Moscheles: "My ideas of Paris are all Bohème, quartier latin, &c., et si c'etait à recommencer, ma foi je crois que je dirai 'zut.'" This "zut" is untranslatable. For the full understanding of "zut" you must have your Gavarni by heart, and know student life in Paris. In this same letter he writes about furnishing a series of sketches for Punch.

Mr. Moscheles tells of a pretty incident. There were some difficulties in regard to the lady Mr. Moscheles subsequently married—an obstructive mother-in-law—and in his distress Mr. Moscheles told his troubles to his best friend, Du Maurier. How could Mr. Moscheles best recall his presence to the object of his affections? Du Maurier found the solution at once in a clever sketch of his which appeared in the Punch of 1875. A gigantic figure, with his back to you, is looking at a picture on an easel, and alongside of it is the artist, a carefully drawn one, and it is the semblance of Mr. Moscheles. When the author of "In Bohemia" married the lady of his choice, the original drawing was presented to the bride by Du Maurier.

Besides "Rag," Du Maurier had another nickname—"Kicky." "Kicky" was derived from "manikin," a little man, a term of endearment given Du Maurier when he was a child by the Flemish servants. When Du Maurier was about to be married, he wrote to Mr. Moscheles: "Come and be introduced to the future Mrs. Kicky." For the mesmeric business in "Trilby," Du Maurier called on the many stories Mr. Moscheles had told him in their younger days.

You can judge some little of Du Maurier's skill as an artist from the sketches in this volume. Possibly, with one or two exceptions, they were dashed off in an instant, but the point always is present. The print alongside of the title page certainly recalls Tenniel. Strangely enough, another caricature, "On Their Honeymoon," which celebrates Mr. Moscheles's hypothetical marriage tour, has a Thackerayan manner. You may not catch Du Maurier's more studied and finished art method by means of the sketches, but you do understand the man the better. Du Maurier, as his friend writes it, must have been "the most lovable of men."

The new-comer was Du Maurier. I sought him out, and taking it for granted that he was a Frenchman, I addressed him in French; we were soon engaged in lively conversation, asking and answering questions about the comrades in Paris, and sorting the threads that associated both with the same place. "Did you know 'un nomme Poynter?'" he asked, exquisitely Frenchyfying the name for my benefit. I mentally translated this into equally exquisite English, my version naturally being "a man called Poynter." Later on an American came up with whom I exchanged a few words in his and my native tongue. "Why, the d—; are you English?" broke in Du Maurier. "And what the D— are you?" I rejoined. I forget whether D. stood for Dickens or the other one; probably it was the latter, at any rate, whether more or less emphatic in our utterances, we then and there made friends on a sound, international basis.

Alma Tadema was not much in the Painting Class in my time, but had previously been hard at work there. I mostly saw him in the room adjoining it, and he always seemed to me exclusively interested in the study of costume and history. The incident that led to his leaving the Academy rather abruptly is characteristic. An uncle of his having given him a commission for a picture, Tadema applied to de Keyser for authorization to make the necessary break in his studies. The Director accorded him three weeks, but, as Tadema put it, when lately recalling the circumstances, "I couldn't paint a picture in three weeks then, and I cannot do it now."

One doctor held out hopes, another, a great authority, had considered it his painful duty not to conceal the truth from his patient, and had, with much unction, and the necessary complement of professional phraseology, prepared him for the worst. The sight of one eye had gone, that of the other would follow. Those were anxious days, both for him and for his friends, but whatever he felt, he would talk about his troubles with perfect equanimity, and I often wondered how quietly he took it, and how cheerfully he would tell me that he was "fearfully depressed." That evening I had been putting the chances of a speedy recovery before him, and making predictions, based, I am bound to admit, on nothing more substantial than my hopes. But du Maurier was too much of a philosopher to be satisfied with such encouragement as I could give, and said "No, I had better face the enemy and be prepared for the worst. If it comes, you see, my dear fellow, there is Nature's law of compensation, and I firmly believe that one cannot lose one faculty without being compensated by some great gain elsewhere. I suppose one gets to see more inside as things grow darker outside. If one can't paint one must do something else—write, perhaps; that is, as long as one can, and then, if the steam accumulates, and one wants a safety valve to let it off—dictate."

It is hard to fancy anything less like Bohemia than Regent Street, but a little incident that occurred as I was walking down that busy thoroughfare one afternoon recalls the best traditions of the land in which practical jokes abound. I was going along without any definite aim, killing time in fact; perhaps there was a touch of the foreigner about me, for I had lately returned from abroad; anyway, I suddenly found myself singled out as a fit subject to be victimized. I felt a hand stealthily sliding into my pocket; on the spur of the moment I grasped that hand in as much of an iron grasp as I could muster. Then—I hardly know why—I waited quite a number of seconds before I turned round. When I did, it was Du Maurier's face that I beheld, blanched with terror. Those seconds had been ages to him. Good heavens! had he made a mistake? Was it Bobtail's, or another man's hand, that was clutching his wrist? Thank heaven, it was Bobtail's.

IN BOHEMIA WITH DU MAURIER. The first of a series of reminiscences by Felix Moscheles, with 63 original drawings by G. Du Maurier, illustrating the artist's life in the fifties. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The New Year.

As on that holy Winter night
Approached the warning hour
They gathered in the forest bower.
All clad in spotless white
And snow-pearls glittering, a virgin fair,
With flowing golden hair,
Bathed in streaming flood of yellow light,
From out the shadow broke
To hide beneath the mystic oak.
Lo! through the shelt'ring mistletoe
A sudden moonbeam strayed
That kissed the blushing forehead of the maid;
Whilst, quivering on yonder snow,
Soft shadows, stealing, come and go.
Sweet chanted from the vestals waiting there
A maiden's prayer
Is fading slow in echoes faint as air.
And now
She grasps th' impatient bough.
"New Year, all hail!"
Young voices ring.
Those liquid notes long-ling'ring sail
And float and cling
The waving trees among.
I vow, so long 'twixt heaven and earth they hung,
So slow they were to die,
Methought an angel chorus sung
Sweet carol out of yonder moonlit sky.
—Charleson Shane in The Catholic World.

In a pretty large experience I have not found the men who write books superior in wit or learning to those who don't write at all. In regard of mere information, non-writers must often be superior to writers. You don't expect a lawyer in full practice to be conversant with all kinds of literature; he is too busy with his law; and so a writer is commonly too busy with his own books to be able to bestow attention on the works of other people.—Thackeray.

Dante for depth of sincerity is like an antique prophet, too; his words, like theirs, came from his very heart. One need not wonder if it were predicted that his poem might be the most enduring thing our Europe has yet made; for nothing so endures as a truly spoken word.—Carlyle.